THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

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THE SITUATION.

THE RECENT BATTLES.

Conflicting Reports of Three Days' Fighting in the Neighborhood of Metz—The Grand Movement of the French from the Moselle to the Meuse.

For three days past fighting between the two hostile armies has been going on within 175 miles of Paris, and Paris is as much in the dark about the exact locality and result of the battles as if they had not yet been fought. In the Corps Legislatif yesterday afternoon Deputy Keller called attention to this fact, and the only satisfaction received from Count de Palikao, the Minister of War, was to the effect that the Prussians had been checked several times, and were *retiring towards Commercy*. Now Commercy is situated on the Meuse, some 15 miles west of Toul, at the point where the river is crossed by the railroad from Paris to Strasburg; and if the Prussians are *retiring* towards that point, they have not only succeeded in getting the French west of the Moselle, but are actually in possession of a portion of the line of the Meuse. The Paris *Gaulois* refers to the battle of Sunday as the "battle of Longueville," which is about 15 miles still further west of Comercy, some miles west of the river Aisne, and almost on the banks of the Marne! Indeed, the Paris *Presse* of yesterday declares that the army of the Crown Prince, after the battle with MacMahon at Woerth, advanced as far as Bar-le-Duc, a few miles west of Longueville, and almost on the Marne, and but 125 miles from Paris. The Prefect of the Meuse also corroborates this far advance of the Prussians, by stating that he has destroyed a portion of the Paris and Strasburg Railway in the neighborhood of Bar-le-Duc, towards which a body of German Uhlans were seen marching from Comercy.

The most, and indeed the only, circumstantial account as yet received of the battle of Sunday, the 14th, states that—

"It was only a semblance of success or a mitigation of disaster. The Germans having cut off all railway communication with Metz, Bazaine commenced to retreat across the Moselle, and proposed to follow the ordinary high road towards Verdun. When half the army was across the river he was surprised and attacked by a large force of the enemy, who, after four hours' fighting, were repulsed with great loss. From appearances the Prussians once more outgeneraled the French, and got around in great force to the side of the river by which Bazaine meant to retire, and checked his retreat."

Despatches from King William to the Queen of Prussia render it certain that a battle was fought on Monday, the 15th, directly in front of Metz, in which the French were repulsed and driven inside of the fortifications. The Paris *Presse* of yesterday, however, speaks of a movement of MacMahon from Metz towards Verdun and Chalons, intended to prevent the army of Prince Frederick Charles from cutting the communication between himself and Bazaine, and adds that, before he reached Longueville, the corps of L'Admirault and De Caen encountered the army, the battle of Monday resulting. Prussian accounts of Monday's fighting refer to an attempt on the part of L'Admirault to flank the 1st Corps of the Prussians, commanded by General von Manteuffel, from all of which we are forced to infer that the fighting on Monday extended all the way from Metz to the neighborhood of Longueville, a distance of about fifty miles, although the contest along this extended line was probably not a simultaneous one. While by King William's bulletins of Monday's battle, we are assured that the Prussians were victorious, the sub-prefect of Verdun forwards to Paris reports of a Prussian defeat between Metz and Verdun, with a loss of 40,000 (*sic.*), followed by a retreat towards the South, and the correspondent of the London *Daily News* alleges that the result of the battle of that day was to force the Germans back to the Moselle.

The fighting was continued yesterday, and as we write we are in receipt of a cable telegram from Paris which states that "there is no doubt hard fighting has been going on since Saturday last, the French being engaged in a great strategical movement involving a series of engagements." This movement is probably an attempt to transfer the entire French army, with the exception of the garrison of Metz, from the line of the Moselle to that of the Meuse; and as the railway from Metz to Verdun is not yet completed, and the parallel line to the south from Paris to Strasburg has been destroyed at several points, and at others is in possession of the Prussians, between Frouard and Commercy, the French are obliged to move their troops without railway appliances, thereby permitting the enemy to harass their rear at every step. A running fight has apparently been kept up for the past three days, extending all the way from Metz to Commercy; and while the French may have succeeded in repulsing the Prussians at isolated points along the line, there is little doubt that they have received the worst of the contest thus far. If they should be able to give the invaders a signal repulse, they would be at liberty to complete their attempted movement and strengthen their new position before a general engagement could be brought about. But in case this continual fire in the rear is kept up with almost unvarying success by the Prussians, the danger is great that the westward movement of the French will assume the character of a rout, and the demoralization resulting be so great as to prevent them from making a stand east of the defenses of Paris. The two armies are at present operating in a section of country completely encircled by railroads, but not intersected by them, and all the telegraphs having been cut, communication with either force is extremely difficult and the news correspondingly meagre and unsatisfactory.

FRENCH LINES OF DEFENSE.

The Natural Ramparts of Paris—The Lines of the Moselle, the Meuse and the Argonnes, and the Network of Rivers to the East of Paris.

On the 14th it was announced that Count de Palikao, the new Premier and Minister of War, had issued an address to the troops, in the course of which, after blaming for firing too quick and wasting their ammunition at Weissenburg, he

"Reminds the soldiers that they are now on the grand line of defense from Thionville to Metz and Nancy, and they must hold their ground. Back of that is the line of the Meuse; then the Argonnes; then the line of rivers illustrated by the campaign of 1814, and behind all this is Paris, and behind Paris is all France, with four millions of armed men and a thousand millions of treasure."

A review of these "lines within lines" will not be uninteresting at the present crisis.

The Line of the Moselle.

The line of defense from Thionville to Metz and Nancy, which has already been abandoned by the Emperor, is based on the river Moselle, which rises in the southeast corner of the Department of Vosges, flows first in a general northerly direction past Remiremont, Epinal, Toul, Frouard, Pont-a-Mousson, Metz, and Thionville; and then, verging towards the northeast, separating the Duchy of Luxemburg from Rhenish Prussia, passing Treves near its confluence with the Saar, and finally emptying into the Rhine on the left of Coblentz. Its total length is 328 miles, and it is navigable up to its confluence with the Meurthe near Frouard.

Ascending the stream towards the south, we encounter just within French territory the small walled town of Sierck, which has already fallen into the hands of the Prussians. The next place of consequence is Thionville, eleven miles to the southwest, with a population of 9000 souls. It is strongly fortified, and has been the headquarters of the extreme left of the French army from the outset of the war.

Seventeen miles to the south, and 170 east of Paris, is Metz, in close proximity to which were fought the battles of the 14th and 15th, the most formidable stronghold in all France, and a place that has never surrendered or suffered a hostile army to enter its gates. Of the situation, history, and defenses of this city we have already given full details.

A little to the east of south, and fifteen miles distant, is Pont-a-Mousson, an unfortified town of about 8000 inhabitants, which has figured conspicuously in the cable reports during the past few days, having been first occupied by the Prussians on the 12th for a short time, and being again reported in their possession. At this place the Moselle is crossed by a fine stone bridge of eight arches, which has probably been destroyed by the French.

Ten miles south of Pont-a-Mousson is the village of Frouard, at the point where the railroad to Metz branches off from the main line between Paris and Strasburg, and near the confluence of the Meurthe with the Moselle. After the evacuation of Nancy by the French, and its occupation by the Prussians on the 13th, Frouard fell into the enemy's hands, and a portion of the railroad to the west of it was destroyed, thereby cutting off MacMahon's communications with Metz by the most direct route.

The course of the Meurthe is to the southeast, and five miles from Frouard, and twenty-nine directly south of Metz, is Nancy, one of the finest provincial cities of France, with a population of nearly 50,000, and an interesting history, which we have already given at length. For a long time considered indispensable to the security of the line of the Moselle, it was held by the French until the 13th, when MacMahon, having concentrated his army around it on his retreat from the disastrous field of Woerth, abandoned the city to the advancing army of the Prussians.

Ten miles southwest of Frouard, and twelve miles west of Nancy, is situated the strongly fortified town of Toul, with a population of about 9000. It is on the left bank of the Moselle, and may be regarded as the southern point of the defensive line of the Moselle. The railroad from Paris to Strasburg passes through it, but the French have lost their communications with Toul by this road, the Prussians having destroyed it near Frouard, while they themselves have done the same in the neighborhood of Bar-le-Duc and Commercy, to the west. On forsaking Nancy, McMahon continued to hold Toul, and on the afternoon of the 14th, when a demand for its surrender was made by an advanced party of 200 Prussian Uhlans, the garrison declined to surrender. Toul has long been regarded as a military point of great value, and its fortifications were strengthened by Vauban, but of late years it has dwindled in importance by reason of the overshadowing strength of Metz.

Even if the French continue to hold possession of Metz, their recent movements have been such as to render

The Line of the Meuse

their most reliable barrier against the Prussian advance at present. It is based on the river Meuse, which takes its rise in the Department of Haute-Marne, near the fortified town of Langres. Its general course is a little to the west of north. Traversing the Department of Vosges, it disappears under ground near Bazoilles, reappearing near Neufchateau, 4 miles distant. Then passing Commercy, Verdun—where it becomes navigable—Niezieres and Givet, in France, it traverses Belgium and Holland, and enters the North Sea by three principal mouths, after a total course of 434 miles. Its general course in French territory is almost parallel with that of the Moselle, at a distance of about 30 miles to the west.

About thirty miles due west from Metz, on the railroad from that point to Rheims—not yet completed east of the city—is situated Verdun, the northern point of the defensive line of the Meuse. Verdun is directly on the Meuse, has a population of about 15,000, and is regarded as a fortress of considerable strength. In 1792 it was bombarded and taken by the Prussians, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy. During the old Napoleonic wars, it was at one time a place of detention for English prisoners, from which now and then incredible escapes were made.

About 35 miles S. S. E. of Verdun is Commercy, a town of some 3500 inhabitants, on the railroad from Paris to Strasburg. It was found worthy of a siege in 1544 by Charles V, but at present is of no intrinsic importance.

The fortified town of Toul, already referred to, is brought by a sudden detour in the Moselle and the Meuse within 10 miles of the latter stream, and thus becomes essentially the southern point in the line of the Meuse, as it is in the line of the Moselle. The abandonment of Toul by the French will, in fact, render the line of the Meuse of but little avail as a barrier against the advance of the enemy, and as it is about 40 miles in length, it is doubtful if Napoleon will be able to man so extended a line in a manner that will oppose any material resistance to the Prussians.

The result of the fighting during the past three days will probably determine his ability to make a stand on the line of the Meuse; and, if he is driven from it, with Verdun and Toul at its extremes, the next barrier is

The Line of the Argonnes,

an elevated plateau about 10 miles in average width, and still covered in some parts with dense wood. It extends from the neighborhood of Toul to that of Niezieres, a distance of about 100 miles, and separates the basin of the Meuse from that of the Aisne. This plateau is invariably counted on as one of the ramparts of the French capital. In 1792, after their capture of Verdun, the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick crossed it, but only to sustain a signal defeat by Kellerman and Dumouriez at Volmy, on the 21st of September, the result of which was their expulsion from France.

The Network of Rivers Just East of Paris, comprising the Aisne, the Oise, the Marne, and many smaller streams, is that referred to by Count de Palikao as having been illustrated by the campaign of 1814. The fortified towns scattered through this section of the country are those on which Napoleon must depend to repel the invaders if they succeed in crossing the plateau of the Argonnes after driving him back of the Meuse.

The principal bulwark is that of Chalons, 90 miles east of Paris, on the railway to Strasburg, and on the right bank of the river Marne, a confluent of the Seine, which at this point is crossed by a fine stone bridge. It has at present a population of about 45,000 only, although early in the Christian era it was one of the most important commercial cities of Europe, and during the times of the Merovingian kings is said to have had a population of 60,000 souls. It is enclosed by old walls, and derives its present importance not because of its intrinsic military strength, but from the fact that it is the point which has been selected by Napoleon as his grand training camp.

The camp of Chalons, which is about fifteen miles distant by rail from the city, and is situated on the vast plain of Mourmelon, is not, properly speaking, an intrenched camp, as it is sometimes called, but rather an enormous military rendezvous, made up chiefly of barracks and other unfortified buildings necessary for the housing and instruction in the art of war of large levies of raw recruits. The camp works include artillery, infantry and cavalry barracks, all permanent, as well as the headquarters, magazines, administrative departments, hospitals, coffee-houses and restaurants. Among the other appliances of the camp are a theatre, a street railway, and works for furnishing plentiful supplies of water and gas. In short, Chalons has been, ever since the accession of Napoleon III, a vast military colony, in which all the arts of life were carried on, as well as instruction in the art of war. Within itself, therefore, it possesses no material strength, but its position is an advantageous one, and when it comes to the worst a determined stand will be made by the Emperor in its locality, to keep the invaders from the gates of the capital.

Twenty-five miles northwest of Chalons, and about eighty miles E. N. E. of Paris, and the centre of railroads diverging to all points of the compass, is situated the important city of Rheims, with a population of about 60,000. It is located in an extensive basin, surrounded by slopes which are covered by vineyards. It is surrounded with a wall flanked with towers, the ramparts being nearly three miles in circuit and planted with trees, forming a splendid promenade. Philip Augustus was consecrated here in 1179, and all his successors have been also, up to the time of the Revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henry IV, the first Napoleon, and Louis XVIII. It is renowned for having maintained its liberties against the Bishops during the Middle Ages. While at present it is not a place of any considerable military strength, a struggle will be required before it falls into Prussian hands, unless the eastward movement of Napoleon should soon assume the character of a mere rout.

If the Emperor should be so hard pressed as to be compelled to fight the enemy in the neighborhood of Chalons or Rheims, a victory will be absolutely necessary to save the capital and his throne. The fortifications of Paris are regarded as impregnable, but such would be likely to prove the case only in the event of the people of Paris being more determined upon repelling the invader than upon getting rid of a tyranical and imbecile ruler at any cost. The recent demonstrations in the city have developed an extremely bitter feeling against the whole Bonaparte family, which, in case of an advance upon the capital by the enemy, would probably become so powerful as to overthrow the last vestiges of Corsican misrule.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

NEUTRALITY.

Russia and the War—A Proposed Neutral League.

From the Eastern Budget.

"Within the last few days the policy of the Russian Government in the war seems to have undergone a remarkable change. In the beginning, as I reported to you at the time, Prince Gortschakoff's organ, the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, was strongly in favor of Prussia. It began to alter its tone on the 22d, when it contained an article highly praising the patriotism of the French Chamber, and on the day after it published a *communique*, stating that General Fleury had received special directions from the Emperor Napoleon to remain at St. Petersburg, and that this incident proves the desire of the Russian and French Cabinets to continue on the same amicable terms as before. The same intelligence had been published in precisely the same form by the *Exchange Gazette* four or five days previously, and there is little doubt that this tardy reproduction of the news in the semi-official paper was not accidental. As to the declaration of neutrality, which was also proclaimed on that day, it is rather a step in favor of France than otherwise, for it had been hitherto assumed as a matter of course that Russia would fight by the side of Prussia. Since then the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, like the other papers, has entirely come over to the French side. Another semi-official paper, the *Goloss*, after severely condemning Prussia for its arrogance, says that Russia desires her humiliation, but not her ruin, and that Prussia ought to be greatly obliged to Russia for her neutrality, as, if the latter power used it, she might annihilate Prussia without herself drawing the sword. All she would have to do is to declare herself on the side of France; this would compel King William to send half his army to the eastern frontier, and place him at the mercy of his enemies in the West.

AT METZ.

The Arrival of the Imperial Cortege—The Reception Accorded the Emperor and the Infant.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following graphic description of the reception of Napoleon and the Prince Imperial at Metz on the 28th of July:—

The Imperial train arrived at precisely 6¾. The Emperor was received on the platform by the Prefect of the Department of the Moselle, Marshal Le Bœuf, Minister of War, Marshal Bazaine, who had come from Boulay during the day, and a number of officers and gentlemen. The Emperor at once stepped into the open barouche which was waiting for him at the station, and the procession left the court-yard. It was led by four Cent Gardes, after whom came three outriders in buckskin breeches and green and gold liveries, followed by seventeen Cent Gardes, looking superb with their sky-blue uniforms, gold-lace facings, magenta and gold saddle coverings, and powerful dark-bay horses. They were followed by a grand outrider who preceded the Imperial carriage, while the Emperor and Marshal Le Bœuf, attired as Generals of Division, were seated on the back seat facing General Vaubert de Genlis and General Bourbaki, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, which constitutes the 8th Corps of the Army of the Rhine. M. Raimbeaux rode beside the carriage. The second carriage contained the Prince Imperial, wearing the uniform of a Lieutenant in the Voltigeurs of the Guard, having on his left Prince Jerome Napoleon, and in front Generals Lasalle and Decaln. In the third carriage was Marshal Bazaine; in the fourth, General de la Franconniere, the Prince Napoleon's Aid-de-Camp, and M. Corvisart, the Emperor's medical attendant; and in the fifth were the Prefect and other gentlemen. A body of seventy-five Cent Gardes followed the Prince Imperial's carriage.

Contrary to all the reports which have lately been spread respecting the Emperor's health, his Majesty looked remarkably well, and were it not that he is somewhat stouter than when he left Paris, in 1859, to join the French army, the ordinary spectator would not have detected a great difference in his general appearance—and yet there was a difference—for eleven years ago, when he passed along the Boulevards on his way to the railway station, he was seated erect in his carriage, bowing every minute in recognition of the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" which greeted him at every step. Now, however, he leaned back in his carriage, and the mere lifting of his *kepi* from his head seemed to fatigue him. The Prince Imperial made ample amends for his father's apparent lassitude, for he continued bowing to the people, without intermission, all through the town. The young Prince, who bears a striking likeness to his mother, looks very delicate and ill able to support the fatigue of a campaign. The reception which he received was even more enthusiastic than that of his father.

THE FRENCH CAMP.

Edmond About at the Front—His Views of the French Camp—Persecution of Journalists.

Edmond About, the distinguished French writer, for whose safety grave fears have been lately entertained, but who has finally turned up safe, addressed the following letter to the Paris *Soir*, dated "From the extreme frontier, July 31":—

People speak from habit of the licentiousness of camps. The word licentiousness continues part of the language, but it is no longer a part of our practice. I am in the camp; I am not purblind, and I have seen nothing like licentiousness. It is a characteristic of memory to outlive reality, and to hand it down long after it has ceased to exist. Up to the last century, when wars lasted many years, there was a long interval between two campaigns which must be filled up somehow; the soldier must not feel *ennui*, or he gets ill. A regiment of girls was brought to the camp. Comedy began. Recollect Marshal de Saxe and Madame Favart in the first place. French officers do not like to amuse themselves without their soldiers. The trooper, therefore, had his "dears." Private Tulipe and Sargeant Ramee divided the favors of Jeanneton, while the strapping fellows of the staff courted Celimene. They indulged in a liberty of language and manner which astonished the nation somewhat, although the nation was anything but prudish. Now, the aspect of a camp is serious, not to say severe. Men who sleep, well or ill, under their tents awake in the freshness of the morning, and the mornings are almost cold. They dress, take coffee, and pile arms; every one is busy; there is no time for ennui or melancholy. Several soldiers are reading or writing, by which you see that the average level of instruction has been raised. Here and there you may hear a gross expression, but you also often hear a bit of pleasantry in good taste as sharp as it is broad. The very Arabs, those Turcos who so terrify the Germans, conduct themselves like civilized men. I visited yesterday a body of 4000 of these native sharpshooters. All the neighboring village was walking through their tents, and were not in the least shocked. Sometimes at the sight of a pretty Lorrainer, or a blonde Alsatian, white as a drop of milk, a fire sparkles in the eye of the African, he opens his mouth and exhibits thirty-two teeth which would gladly crunch the pullet as they crunch the Government biscuits; but this is all. The women are not over frightened at this natural homage, and are, perhaps, even pleased with it.

There is little or no marauding. The standing crops which surround these cities of the canvas are generally respected. But the soldiers are often shamefully cheated by the small traders. They sometimes pay three sous for a piece of bread which is worth only one, and are charged for a yellow colored and bitter water the same price as for the excellent beer of the Grand Balcon. They have never taken their revenge. It is an exceptional case when they borrow potatoes from the neighboring fields. They are far from any town, the communications are difficult; perhaps the officer has said to his men somewhat imprudently, "Scatter yourselves abroad." All is fair to a man who is allowed to scatter himself abroad, and who has to depend on himself, but they use, and do not abuse. I visited an encampment with the Mayor of a village. He spied in the pot potatoes the size of nuts which he planted for his own use. "Well, my boys, where have you bought these curious potatoes?" "Me! I got mine from Lyons." "I had mine from Marseilles." "And I purchased mine in Lorraine to save the cost of carriage." "But we injure no one, the Emperor will be here soon, and he will pay everybody." "No, I will not have him pay; his expenses are too heavy this year, but if you will accept a check on the King of Prussia"—and this remark produced general laughter. The good-hearted Mayor replied, "Come, and I will show you a field where the potatoes are riper. Take what you want, but do not waste. I prefer that my potatoes should be eaten by brave fellows like you than by those beggarly Germans."

The rigorous measures against the journalists are pitiful. If Marshal Le Boeuf continues in this mood the army will suffer more than we. The reception we have experienced ever since the commencement of the campaign shows that the officers do not despise a free press, the only possible medium between the nation on the march and the nation in suspense. My resolution is taken. If I am refused the commission of interpreter which I have asked from the 1st Division of the 5th Corps, I shall wait on the frontier for the abrogation of an illiberal and vexatious measure, which the force of things and the wishes of the people equally condemn. An order from headquarters is circulating from mouth to mouth. We are to cross the frontier to-morrow in spite of the storm that is raging. Thunder to-day; cannon to-morrow.

SAARBRUCK.

General Frossard's Official Report of the Battle of August 2.

The following is General Frossard's report of the battle of Saarbruck, August 2, made to the Emperor:—

Sire:—I have the honor to report to your Majesty the movements effected this day by the 2d Army Corps, in pursuance of your orders—to take possession of the positions on the left bank of the Saar, which command the heights of Saarbrucken. General Bataille's division, supported on the right by that of General Laveaucoupet, and one of the twelve pounder batteries of the reserve, and on the left by the first brigade of the division of General Verge, with a second battery of twelve-pounders, formed the first line. General Bastoul, encamped at Spicheren, and entrusted with the duty of directing the movement on our right, was ordered to send two battalions to occupy the village of St. Arnual and the heights above it, whilst the remainder of his brigade, crossing the ravine in front of Spicheren, was to make a front attack on the positions to the right of the road from Forbach to Saarbrucken. The other brigade of the Bataille division was to move on to the position known as the exercising ground. Three squadrons of the 5th Mounted Chasseurs preceded it to clear the way. Finally, Colonel Du Ferron, of the 4th Mounted Chasseurs, with two battalions of the 1st Brigade of the Verge Division, was to push on a reconnoissance to Guerswiller, to connect the movement of the 2d Corps with that of Marshal Bazaine. The troops left their bivouacs between 9 and 10 o'clock. Lieutenant-Colonel Thebeaudin, with two battalions of his regiment (the 67th), in advancing to the attack of the village of St. Arnual, found it strongly occupied and defended by batteries of position placed on the right bank of the Saar to demolish this artillery, General Micheler, whose brigade had come forward to support the movement of General Bastoul, ordered into action a battery of the 15th Regiment, which effectually opened fire on the Prussian guns. Supported by a battalion of the 40th Regiment of the line, and by the company of sappers and miners of the 3d Division, materially assisted by the flank movement of Colonel Mangin, who, with the remainder of the 67th Regiment, and the 66th Regiment, descended the heights on the left, Lieutenant-Colonel Thebandin was able to carry the village of St. Arnual, and occupied it with a battalion of the 40th Regiment, and the company of Sappers and Miners. The battalions of the 67th, with great *élan*, rushed up the slopes of the hillock of St. Arnual, and established themselves on the crest, opposite Saarbrucken. The 66th, with equal resolution, took possession of the heights up to the exercising ground, driving the enemy from all his positions. At the same time General Bataille rapidly moved his first brigade to the rising ground on the left of the Saarbrucken road, connecting his movement with that of his second brigade by advancing a battalion of the 33d Regiment. Advancing in line the battalions of the 23d and 8th Regiments, their front covered by numerous skirmishers, resolutely carried the many ravines which run across the ground, which is very difficult and thickly wooded. One battalion of the 8th Regiment, working its way across the woods, followed the railway as far as the village of Frotrany, where it effected its junction with the other battalions of the regiment, and together they attacked the exercising ground of the right. On gaining the heights General Bataille planted one of his batteries in front of the lines of the 66th Regiment, and another on the exercising ground, to fire on the railway station and silence the enemy's artillery, which had taken up a position on the left of Saarbrucken. It was unable to sustain our fire, and had to fall back. The 12-pounder battery of the reserve was ordered by me to support the fire of the batteries on the exercising ground and finally a battery of mitrailleuses of the 2d Division threw into utter disorder the enemy's columns of infantry, which were evacuating the town. During this artillery duel the troops were able to acclaim his Majesty the Emperor and the Prince Imperial on the very ground from which they had just dislodged the enemy. The movements of the infantry were excellently seconded by the 5th Regiment of Horse Chasseurs, under the orders of Colonel de Serreville. The squadrons, supported by infantry in skirmishing order, searched every nook in the ground, and rapidly gained all the crests of the hills whence they could descry the enemy. The 12th Battalion of Foot Chasseurs and the company of Sappers and Miners of the 2d Division formed the reserve of General Bataille. They joined the troop of the 1st Brigade of the Verge Division, which formed the second line, constantly kept at 400 or 500 metres of the first line, and availed themselves of every rise in the ground to cover themselves. The reports I have received up to this time announce the following losses:—The 69th Regiment had one officer killed, M. de Bar, lieutenant of the *francs tireurs;* Captain Adjutant Major Privat has a very dangerous gunshot wound; Lieutenant Laramey received a bullet through his shoulder; fifteen or sixteen rank and file were killed or wounded. The 67th had no casualty among its officers; rank and file, twenty men killed or wounded. The 8th Regiment, two rank and file wounded. The 3d Division reports a sergeant killed and a private wounded. I have not received the report of Colonel du Ferron. I am told that he was engaged, and had about ten men wounded. Neither have I received the report of the commander of the 16th Battalion of Foot Chasseurs, which has pushed forward on the right along the road from Saarguemines to Saarbrucken. The troops are encamped on the ground they have gained. I have had a few entrenchments thrown up in front and flank of their position. Some *epaulements* have also been established to protect our guns and gunners. I was greatly pleased with the dash and resolution of the troops. They showed great energy in marching up steep ground, and also in action. The heads of the several corps congratulate themselves on the steadiness of their men, their intrepidity, and the growing confidence they show in their weapons. I will make known to your Majesty the names of the officers and men of all ranks who specially merit being pointed out. Our losses amount to 6 killed and 67 wounded. Receive, etc.,

FROSSARD.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Why the French were Slow in Attacking the Prussians.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Various reasons have been given for the tardiness of the French attack. We are assured that the French have been checked by the knowledge that Prussia means to leave the Rhenish provinces bare of all sustenance for any invading force. The railway will be utterly destroyed, and no sort of forage or provision will remain for French use. At Metz we are told that "the army has an order to carry four days' rations in their knapsacks and eight days' rations in their regimental fourgons." With regard to forage the arrangement is much more difficult; its transport necessitates an endless train of all sorts of vehicles. The whole of the neighboring country employs its peasants and horses for this kind of work. They come even from Luxemburg and the southwestern part of Belgium, and are hired at the rate of 8f. a day per horse and 2½f. a day per man. At Metz all the squares, every available spot indeed, are crowded with these vehicles; and so it is elsewhere." We shall probably hear to-day or to-morrow news from Metz of the advance of the whole cavalry *de la garde;* and with that news conjectures as to the beginning of hostilities. But the cavalry is to be sent away simply because there is no accommodation in the place for them, and because all the barracks, magazines, etc., are to be used for hospitals and so forth, now in course of preparation. The Emperor is represented as much depressed by this forced delay. He counted upon giving battle days before; and his chances of winning it have too obviously diminished, and are decreasing hourly.

The Latest Muster-Roll of the Rival Armies.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette, Aug. 1.

The following is a correct statement of the available strength of the French and Prussian armies:—

French Army.—Total strength of field army, 286,400; army of reserve, 93,600; troops remaining in Algeria, 50,000; in fortifications, depots, etc., in France, 85,000; available for calling in, 143,000. Total, 658,000, with 1014 guns.

North German Army.—Present strength of field army, 447,838, with 1213 guns; reserve, 164,935, with 234 guns; leaving in fortifications, etc., 154,132, with 240 guns. Total strength, 766,905, with 1686 guns.

Army Furnished by the South German States.—Bavaria, 117,438 men, 240 guns; Wurtemberg, 34,680 men 66 guns; Baden, 30,290 men, 64 guns. Total, 182,408 men, 370 guns.

It will be seen that the whole available troops of the German States amount to the colossal figure of 949,313 men, with 2056 guns.

"Bullet Pumps" and other Old-Time Mitrailleuses.

The mitrailleuse, it appears, is by no means so novel an invention as has been supposed. On the 12th August, 1792, a gentleman named Renard offered to the National Assembly a machine of the sort by which one man could, in a second, fire ninety shots. The *Moniteur* of that date announces that the invention was referred to the Military Commission, and there's an end of it. In 1848 a locksmith invented and exhibited a kind of machine which he chose to call a "bullet pump." It also disappeared after a time without attracting notice. In the exhibition of 1867 M. Renault, a Frenchman, showed an instrument called "A Reaper of Men," by which 8000 bullets could be fired per minute by three persons. It had seventeen barrels. M. Renault and his invention have alike been lost sight of. M. Perrot conceived the idea of three sorts of mitrailleuses, all worked by compressed air. The first two fired bullets, and the only difference between them was that the one was stationary and the other movable. The other was a sort of *ballista*, and threw stones, fire, or any other projectile to annoy the enemy. The following year, 1868, the real mitrailleuse was discovered. What are its powers in war yet remain to be proved. The Prussians have also some machine of the sort; a model of the form they use was exhibited at the exhibition of 1867. It is believed that it could not fire more than 100 or 200 balls a minute.

Bismarck and the "Peace" Press.

The whole of the Northern Confedration except Silesia and Saxony being, says *Galignani's Messenger*, in a state of siege, Count Bismarck proceeds with the greatest rigor against all those who are pointed out to him as entertaining anti-Prussian sentiments. Thus he has ordered a large number of arrests among the Hanoverian aristocracy who are devoted to the cause of the ex-King. All the particularist journals have been suppressed, the *Rhenische Courier*, the *Francfurter Beobachter*, the *Schleswische Zeitung*, &c. The moderate ones have been menaced with extinction in case that they should seek to hinder the national movement instead of throwing themselves into the current.

The Catholic Clergy and the Prussian Army.

From the Paris Monde, Aug. 2.

In Prussia the authorities have accepted all the offer of material and religious aid made by the Catholic Orders. The greater part of the Jesuits' establishments, among others, those of Laach and Munster, the Franciscans, Redemptionists, and Laarists, are fitting up hospitals in their houses. A large number of fathers of those Orders and many of the ordinary clergy have already left for the army. On the 28th of July Prince Frederick Charles and General de Steinmetz passed through Cologne with several officers and Catholic ecclesiastics on their way to the camp. Among the priests were Prince Edmond Radziwill, who will attend especially to the Polish soldiers, with whose language he is perfectly acquainted. The Knights Hospitallers are displaying extraordinary activity. The Central Committee of those of St. John of Prussia (Protestants) is at Berlin, under the Presidency of Prince de Pless. An immense hall serves as a depot for gifts in kind. Those of St. John of Malta (Catholics) have their seat at Cologne. The Knights who follow the army wear a green uniform.

Le Boeuf's Speech to His Six Secretaries.

Marshal Le Boeuf's little speech to the six young Gardes Mobiles who are now his secretaries seems to have been very much to the purpose:—"Gentlemen, we are beginning the campaign: we will live well when circumstances are favorable; when we can get nothing, which may happen, we will buckle our waistbands in tightly. You will have much work and little rest, my esteem, the certainty of being useful to your country, and, on the least indiscretion, a ball through your head. And now, gentlemen, break up."

Roumania Favoring France.

The latest intelligence brought by the Eastern mail from the Danubian Principalities represents the sympathies of the Roumain populations in favor of France as deep and unanimous. "Neither the Moldavians nor the Wallachians," observes the Paris *Constitutionnel*, "have forgotten the debt of gratitude they owe to the Emperor, and the whole country puts up ardent prayers for the success of the French armies."

General Douay, Killed at Weissenburg.

General Douay, who was killed at the battle of Weissenburg, was one of the most popular of the superior officers in the French service. He rose from the ranks, and was appointed to a captaincy for his dashing courage during the siege of Rome in 1849. He was gradually promoted to his late high rank for distinguished services in Italy, in the Crimea, and lastly in Mexico, where he was promoted to his present grade of general of division by Marshal Bazaine. In harmony with a most powerful physical organization, General Douay was endowed with a voice so loud and sonorous as to become legendary in the regiments he has led into the field. His word of command could be heard above all the tumults of battle. The Emperor has lost a very faithful friend and adherent in the General who has just fallen in his service.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.—Cloverseed is scarce and nominal at $7·50@9. Timothy is in fair demand at $5. Flaxseed, if here, would readily command $2·25.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton. Tanner's Bark ranges from $13 to $19 per cord.

The Flour market is without change worthy of special note. The demand for shipment is quite limited, and the operations of the home consumers were confined to their immediate wants. The sales comprise 1000 barrels Market Street Mills extra family on private terms, and 600 barrels various grades at $5·50@5·75 for superfine; $6@6·25 for extras; $6·50@7 for Northwestern do. do.; $7@7·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7@7·62½ for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $7·75@8·50 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6.

The receipts of Wheat from the West continue heavy, reaching to say 21,000 bushels, but there is only a moderate inquiry, and prices favor buyers. Sales of old Pennsylvania red at $1·45@1·48, and new Western do. at $1·40@1·45. Rye is more active, and 1300 bushels new Western sold at $1. Corn is inactive and weak; sales of yellow at $1@1·05, and Western mixed at 93@98c. Oats are dull; 10,000 bushels new Western sold on private terms, and 2000 bushels Southern at 46@50c.

Whisky is more active. 210 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 97½@98c.; and 45 barrels do. wood-bound sold at 96½@97c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW LEADER OF EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Times.

Whatever immediate results the great struggle in Europe may have, whether France shall make a desperate effort and throw back the invaders, or Napoleon be hurled from his throne and a provisional government erected, or Prussia be induced to make peace, holding the old Alsatian provinces as security for indemnification of the war expenses—whether these or still more marvelous effects follow this brilliant campaign of the German forces—one event shines forth clear in the dim future, crowded as it will be with grand achievements and the changing destinies of empires. It is that from this, the momentous year for many decades, and perhaps centuries to come, a new great power leads European civilization.

The leadership of Europe has been held in succession, or has been shared, by many of its chief nations. In the time of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, the controlling power of the civilized world was unquestionably Spain, or the Germanic Empire of which it was the head. For a period succeeding, Holland held the van of commercial progress, and controlled the ocean, followed by England. But the struggle for the continental leadership lay in general between Germany, always broken and at war with itself, and France, which made up for inferior numbers and power by the martial qualities of its people. This struggle continued with varying fortunes for centuries, Teutonic firmness, for the most part, repelling and quenching French ardor. The same battle-grounds which appear in this war have been stained, century after century, with German and French blood, and have been made glorious by the heroism and generalship of the great commanders of both races. Through all these years of contest, however, it can never be said that Germany, as a unit, was pitted against France.

At length the democratic uprising of France, guided by the genius of the greatest military commander of modern times, gave that country the victory in the century-long struggle, and put Germany under her feet. France was now at the head of Europe. After Napoleon's fall, England may be said for certain period to have been the controlling European power, until the vast population of Russia and the increasing respect for her military force placed her at length in the front rank of the great powers. During the last fifty years, however, England has gradually sunk from her position; the Crimean war and her internal difficulties have displaced Russia; and, until the victory of Sadowa, the increasing wealth and power of France, with her central position and the audacity of her military chiefs, had given her the pre-eminence in Europe. During the sixteen years before 1866 France was unquestionably the leading power of the civilized world. And however we may admire French genius and capacity for organization, all must admit that the great influence of this brilliant people was thrown on the side of the worst evils of civilization—of standing armies, of fettered presses, personal government and Cæsarism, as the best form of political administration. Wherever France should control, whether in Italy, or Algiers, or Mexico, or Spain, there would prevail "Napoleonic ideas," government by one for the sake of one, military glory, a universal suffrage of the ignorant supporting a military chief, and all the oppression of free thought by an Imperialist rule. Her leadership in Europe has been a hindrance to true progress and civilization.

The victory of Sadowa showed a new and formidable rival arising into supremacy. Since 1812-14 Germany had hardly been known as a power on the Continent. For a brief period then, the great German masses seemed to unite, and, despite all divisions of government and religion, to hurl themselves as one power on the invaders. The fruits of this great popular uprising, instead of cementing union, seemed only to increase separation and strengthen despotism in the fatherland. Through all succeeding changes the one cry and passion of the German people has been for "unity." But even revolution did not give them that, and it was reserved for an arbitrary statesman and an absolute sovereign to win for Germany what her people could not gain, a popular unity. The natural results of the brilliant campaign of 1866 were to sweep away all the petty barriers of government and ceremonial which had so long sepaated German communities, and to make Germany, from the Baltic to the Maine, one nation, and the rival of France in European leadership. The campaign of 1870 will do more. It welds Germany into one compact mass from the North Sea to the Bavarian Alps, and places this vast community at the head of European civilization. No such grand and momentous event has happened since the overthrow of France in 1814. A Teutonic instead of a Latin race leads Europe, and nationalism in place of Cæsarism, parliamentary institutions instead of personal government, peaceful development under constitutional forms, rather than military glory and Imperial rule, will now be the models presented to the world. Teutonic seriousness, Teutonic love of liberty in Church and State, and the Teuton's disposition for peace, (unless he feels his rights trampled on,) will be the qualities of the ruling race. The Latin races have done their part—and not always an inglorious one—in the world's history. Now more earnest and moral and free races must guide the helm of progress. Protestantism and parliamentary government must lead European advancement. By a marked coincidence the Pope ceases from his temporal power with the fall of Cæsarism. A new European era opens, with a vast Germanic State—controlled by parliaments and without standing armies—marching at the head of civilization and progress.

INCOMPETENT DOCTORS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The public felt a slight shiver of distrust last winter when it was shown during the examination of a person in Philadelphia, charged with furnishing fraudulent diplomas of medical colleges to persons who wished to start in business as doctors of medicine without previous study, that the diplomas were genuine, and the accused divided the proceeds of the sale of the parchments with the colleges that issued them. In short, he was a broker for the institutions; he procured the customers at prices agreed upon for their diplomas; the colleges themselves filled in the names, which he furnished, upon the honorary sheepskins; and the "graduates" were thus duly constituted, having authority to practice without a particle of medical study or knowledge.

But the proceedings of medical colleges, it may be inferred from the statements of one of their number, of which an abstract is given elsewhere, scarcely indicate a much higher standard of scholarship as a requisite for graduation, in many instances, than would be obtained by selling diplomas outright. A student may walk through their course of lectures for ten dollars, and graduate on just about ten dollars' worth of knowledge. The depreciation of instruction keeps pace with declining fees, "poor pay, poor preach" applying to teachers of medicine as well as to ministers of the gospel. For more than twenty years the American Medical Association has struggled to prevent the progressive decline in the standard of education required for graduation in many medical colleges, and has at length resigned the effort in despair. A competition between these institutions as to which shall have the greater number of students has resulted in lowering at once the fees and the scholarship required. This brings in a class of students who have scarcely acquired beforehand more than the rudiments of an ordinary education; they attend the lectures not to acquire knowledge, but to obtain a diploma; they ultimately "practice" not so much the healing art for others as the money-making art for themselves.

Some day these evils will work their own cure. The public, warned by shocking cases of malpractice, will inform itself respecting the character of the education conferred by different colleges, and be guided accordingly in extending its patronage to practitioners. It may be that diplomas and collegiate honors will altogether fall into disrepute, the best being dragged down with the worst, so that the family physician will hereafter be selected not like a servant girl upon a "recommendation," but like a business agent upon what can be ascertained of his merit and capacity. Or it may happen that the extended facilities for manufacturing doctors will increase their number and diminish the cost of their services. Then fathers may begin to doubt the value of the profession as a means of advancement for their sons, and the budding sawbones may be sent to the farm or the workshop. In the last case there could be but little question of the benefit to the community, both by the increase of productive workmen and the decrease of youthful experimenters on vital processes.

THE "RELIGIOUS" PRESS ON THE WAR.

From the Baltimore Sun.

We find collated in some of the New York papers extracts showing the light in which some of the denominational journals of the country look upon the terrible tragedy now enacting in Europe. It is surprising and deplorable to see such events treated from a sectarian standpoint. It is to be hoped that even among men who do not profess to be governed by religious principle few would fail to look at the suffering millions of Germany and France through the medium of humanity, and to exemplify practically the true spirit of Christianity by remembering that the masses on both sides who are fighting, suffering, and dying are alike our fellow-men, and entitled as such to our benevolent sympathies without reference to their nationality or religion. Yet some of the class of journals referred to seem to treat this as a religious war, in which Roman Catholics are arrayed on one side and Protestants on the other, and shout lustily for whichever party they assume to uphold their own Church, and exult almost insanely in its triumph. Some of them even go so far as to justify wars, and to rejoice in them, as necessary to human progress. However consistent this might be in the journals of Europe, where Church and State are united, and politics and religion are mixed up in men's minds everywhere, it is altogether contrary to the American sense of propriety. It would be reasonable to suppose that enough had been lately seen of war in this country to disgust every one with it, though it is unfortunately true that many so-called religious newspapers never threw oil at any time upon the waters of our internal discord, nor have seemed to appreciate aught but the poetry of battle, which, however, may have arisen, like most ignorance of the true character of war, from a persistent failure to ascertain its character by personal observation. It is surprising to see any of the so-called religious press taking sides with the European combatants on party grounds, as if either party represented anything truly religious. "From whence come wars and fightings among you," says the volume which they profess to be the rule of their actions. "Come they not hence even of your lusts that war in your members? Ye lust, and have not: ye kill, and desire to have." That is the true source of most wars, and of none more than the present, which some of the religious newspapers persist in looking at through denominational spectacles, being unable to see the great wrong which our common humanity is suffering, as it has always suffered, from the ambition and greed of rival aspirants for supremacy, most of whom, from the earliest ages of the world, would be perfectly willing to swop off their religion, if they had it, for the consolidation of their power or perpetuation of their dynasty. These denominational zealots have no eyes for the tens of thousands of poor artisans and peasants torn from the beneficent pursuits of creative industry, and having no personal quarrel, yet forced to rend and tear each other, for the behoof of ambitious men, lying around the once peaceful field, with arms and legs shot off, or bowels pierced by bullets, writhing in agony like trampled worms, or praying for water to cool their burning thirst, or for death to come and end their sufferings. This is quite a minor feature of the contest in comparison with its bearings upon the denominational ideas and aspirations of journals which, notwithstanding their frequent predictions of the millennium, are using what influence they possess to defer it as long as possible, and who are given to quoting from the Book of Revelations, in the true spirit of the "apocalyptic ignoramuses" of Dr. Scott's time, to show that either Bismarck or Napoleon is prefigured in prophecy. When those who claim to be leaders and teachers of the people look at things from such lights, it is no wonder that the masses are so often misled, and sometimes misled to their utter ruin.

WHY WENT HE FORTH?

From the N. Y. World.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman has evidently put himself in a very ridiculous position. It is his claim that he was challenged by Brigham Young to a discussion on polygamy in its social and theological bearings, and, to beat down the mystery of iniquity and the abomination of desolation in its very seat, departed for Salt Lake City. Arriving there and waiting on Brigham to arrange the terms of the polemic duel, he is informed that the Mormon prophet has never issued him any challenge and will not enter on the proposed discussion, though if he (Dr. Newman) so wishes the Tabernacle is open to him to preach against polygamy and Mormonism to his heart's content, and also that ten thousand Mormons will assemble to listen to his argument. On receiving this notification, the Doctor puts himself in marching order and tramps off home, to bewail, of course, as his auditors in Washington will doubtless find to their sorrow for many a Sabbath day, the woful blindness which permits Wisdom to cry out in the streets of Salt Lake City with no man regarding her. Already, in fact, the first whispers of this wail are upon us; but the question arises, What is its justice? What did Dr. Newman go to Salt Lake for? If out of a mere lust of victory, and to show how far superior he, the learned doctor of divinity, the gentleman and scholar, was to a mere shrewd impostor and fanatic like the Mormon prophet, then, on being refused an opportunity to win those foreordained laurels, it accords with the fitness of things he should have left the field. But if his purpose was, from a sincere conviction of Mormon error and a hearty desire to wean some of its victims from its influence, to let the truth be known to Utah as far as he could spread it, why did he not accept the use of the Tabernacle, and there, in the very sanctuary of a false creed, demonstrate to ten thousand of its followers the wrong and folly of their ways? It cannot be said that the learned doctor feared for his reception, since the very occasion of his visit was to appear before a Mormon audience. That he would combat error with Brigham to defend it, but would *not* combat error *solus*, leads to the inference, therefore, that the vainglory, the advertisement, the trumpeting through the papers, the theatrical *coup* of a hand-to-hand battle with the great Brigham, was Dr. Newman's sole animating call. If so, the fury with which he rushed forth to Utah without ever learning authentically that Brigham had issued him a challenge—and it appears the Mormon never authorized one—and the haste with which he comes racing back to mourn Mormon deadness, are equally absurd and fantastical. Brigham or no Brigham, if the truth stirred in him, why not preach it in the Tabernacle thrown open to his use? And if the truth stirred not in him, why did he stir at all?

THE IMPENDING MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our latest advices announce the imminence of a popular movement in the democratic sense throughout the Italian peninsula, and add the significant expression that the proclamation of a republic there is awaited from day to day. This news chimes in singularly with the more detailed intelligence just received from the same quarter by mail. The journals of Florence, Milan, and Naples, mention the revival of agitation both North and South. In Lombardy the Mazzinians, led on by Menotti Garibaldi, are vigorously at work, and depots of arms and ammunition concealed by them have been discovered by the police in every district of the city of Milan. In Rome, so soon as the telegram announcing the withdrawal of the French garrison was made public, masses of Romans were seen shaking hands with each other and interchanging salutations in a suppressed voice. The Holy Father himself, in conversation with a foreign diplomat, is said to have remarked that only a second Mentana could recommend him to the forbearance of the Italian troops, and that was out of the question, since it would require a third French intervention—a thing clearly impossible. Meanwhile, twenty thousand Italian regulars, under General La Marmora, have been thrown forward toward Viterbo, preliminary to a friendly occupation of the Roman States, and the Papal Government is concentrating all its troops in the city and hastily repairing its fortifications, while every effort is made to supply the places of the many French and German officers who are withdrawing from the immediate service of his Holiness in order to take part in the struggle at home.

The convention between France and Italy for the evacuation of Rome, recently devised by the French Emperor on the one side and Generals Menabrea and Nigra on the other, and conveyed to Florence by Count Vimercati, explicitly contemplates an offensive and defensive alliance between the two powers; the restoration of the convention of September 15, 1864, to all its force and bearing; the protection of the Papal See against every species of insurrection and violence, and the granting of a loan by France to Italy. These specifications have, of course, awakened the ire of the Italian radicals, and their organs throughout the country are in full cry against the royal government. The comic papers, which are widely circulated and wield influence in Italy, represent the latter in the form of a beautiful female asleep, while the hands of Napoleon III and Victor Emanuel are seen joining in the distance. A man of the people calls on her to awake. This appeal to popular passion, sustained, as it is, by the entire radical press, has not passed unheeded, and violent demonstrations are in progress against any movement on the part of Italy to interfere in the German-French war.

Nevertheless, the Turin papers state that orders have been issued to all the railway authorities of Northern Italy to hasten their arrangements for the transportation of the new contingents of men just called out for army service, and in all the chief cities of the realm bids are requested for heavy military supplies. These preparations, in view of the peculiar financial and social condition of Italy, are not made without an eye to business. The hour is undoubtedly close at hand when the gentleman king will be forced along with the popular tide to make Rome the civic capital of Italy, or to suppress, if he can, the uprising of the radicals with the red right hand. In either case, should Napoleon fall, the spirit of the old S. P. Q. R.—the Senate and people of Rome combined in a republican commonwealth—will be hovering near. Whether Pontifical exorcism will be directed, or even be required against it, is a question not difficult to answer in republican America.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

From the Boston Traveller.

It is just one year since the French were engaged in celebrating the Centenary of Napoleon the First, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth fell on the 15th of August, 1869. Could some power have unrolled the scroll of fate before their eyes, and so have showed them what a year would bring forth, it is possible that they would have been astonished, but their astonishment would have been caused by the apparent impudence of the power that should have afforded them a look into that shadowy and mysterious future which lies all unexplored before men. Not a Frenchman would have placed any faith in the prophet, who would have been more fortunate than wise prophets often are had he escaped Stephen's fate, which was death through the disagreeable process of lapidation. And all the world would have said the French were right in not believing him, for the military character of France stood high at that time, and with reason. No better proof is wanted of this than the general surprise created by the result of the fighting that took place week before last, a surprise quite as marked among Prussian sympathizers as it was among French sympathizers. It has been sought to account for what happened by saying that the military reputation of France was undeserved, and that in fact she had no army worthy of the name. This seems plausible enough at the first blush, but it will not stand examination for one moment. We know that the French army did good things in the Russian war, and that some of the very men who now speak contemptuously of it were never tired of comparing it with the British force it acted with, and always to the disadvantage of the latter. The men and the commanders who fought with brilliant success against the Russians, then held to be the first of military races, must have been good soldiers; and the effect of that war was greatly to increase the spirit and audacity of the French service. We know that the French army behaved splendidly in the Italian war, and that it defeated the Austrians, though not without hard fighting and great exertions, in two great pitched battles, and on lesser fields; and that at the same time that so large a part of it was employed in Italy, another part of it, said to have been 200,000 strong, was so massed as to be ready to make head against the Germans, who were anxious to prevent the overthrow of German rule in the Italian Peninsula—this last force being commanded by Marshal Pellisier, who had his headquarters at Nancy, the very place which is now of so frequent mention in the daily history of the Prussian war. We know that for some years past the attention of the French Government has been closely directed to military subjects, and that it has had the service recast, as it were, so as to make all the able-bodied men of the Empire available for the work of war, while it has provided a new infantry weapon of excellent killing qualities. Such being the facts, the idea that the French had not an effective force on foot when the war began must be given up. France had such a force, and one abundantly capable of doing all that soldiers can be expected to do. Why, then, did it fail? Because it was badly led. "Better an army of deer with a lion at their head than an army of lions with a deer at their head," is a saying that all military history justifies. Napoleon III is no common man, but he does not possess the military faculty; and hence, instead of adding to his army by heading it, he paralyzed it by his presence. He lost days, when he should have saved hours; and this made his men all the more unfit for action, for soldiers are sharp in estimating the character of a commander, and the feebleness of the head was felt throughout all the limbs of the great force that had been assembled so promptly to do—nothing; for it does not appear that anything had been resolved upon down to the 4th of August, when the Prussians advanced; and had they not advanced, there would, it is probable, have been no fighting down to the present moment. The Emperor was averse to putting everything on one throw of the bloody dice, and for this he scarcely can be blamed; but it was a monstrous exhibition of human folly when he left his men in positions that enabled the enemy to cut them to pieces in detail. There is a wide difference between the prudence that prevents an army from advancing against a powerful enemy, and the sluttishness that leaves an army exposed to such an enemy's advance upon it. Had the French army been so posted as to have been able properly to receive the most powerful assaults the Prussians could have made upon it, the Emperor's prudence in not invading Germany would have been praised, for then the Prussians would have been repulsed, and their rashness, and not his slowness, would have been censured by all men, and particularly by the friends of what then would have been the beaten cause. The Emperor was guilty of two gross blunders—the one involved in the loss of time, and the other in the bad arrangement of his forces. For the first it may be possible to find something that will serve for an excuse; but the other never can be excused, for it involved a disregard of the very primary elements of military business, and did more than half the enemy's work to his hand, and made his victory a matter of necessity as well as of certainty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

FINANCIAL.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.
Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected
IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,
Worth at the lo west estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,

Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.
The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it neces sarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.
Send for maps and circulars.
For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,
COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.
8 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.
COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.
We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.
A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK. 8 8 1m
Application may be made to
Messrs. GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
Philadelphia.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

At 75, Interest Regularly Paid.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$60,000 SOUTH MOUNTAIN

IRON AND RAILROAD CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

At 75 and Accrued Interest,

SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD,

Finished and doing good business, and about 23,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
7 27 tf Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 6 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 8 6§

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.
The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 8

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Samuel Fox, Sr., an old resident of this city, and for the last seventy years connected with the Volunteer Fire Department, died at his residence, No. 1212 Cherry street, on Monday afternoon, in the 91st year of his age. In early life the deceased became a member of the Diligent Engine Company, and so continued until his death. He was at one time extensively engaged in the manufacture of bricks, and furnished them for the Philadelphia Exchange, old United States Bank (now the Custom House), and United States Mint. He was employed also to furnish brick for most of the houses erected by Stephen Girard, and for many of the principal buildings erected in the city at that period. Mr. Fox was a prominent member of the German Society of this city. Some days ago he met with an accident while walking in his yard, causing injury to his head.

—The following correspondence by telegraph has just taken place between Hon. Silas N. Martin, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., and Mayor Fox:—

"WILMINGTON, Aug. 16, 1870.—To Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia:—Rumors of yellow fever in your city—do you deem sufficiently alarming to require quarantine of vessels coming from your port?

"SILAS N. MARTIN, Mayor."

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1870.—Our Health Officer has just certified that this city is free from yellow fever. I sincerely assure you that I do not deem that there is any necessity for the quarantine of vessels coming from this city.

"DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Phila.

"To Hon. Silas N. Martin, Mayor of Wilmington, North Carolina."

—The festival of the Philadelphia Rifle Club continued yesterday at their new park on Indian Queen Lane. During the entire day the grounds were crowded with pleasure-seekers, and the time was fully occupied with instrumental music, singing, athletic exercises, rifle shooting, etc. It is impossible at this time to give any statement of the shooting, as the results are not to be made known until to-morrow, when the distribution of prizes will take place. The distance at which the targets are placed is six hundred feet, and a great number of "bull's eyes" have already been made. During yesterday afternoon there were performances by the Turners, velocipede riding by Mr. C. A. Booth, a burlesque procession, and tight-rope feats and sword swallowing, etc., by Frank Lawrey. It is estimated by the committee that at least ten thousand persons visited the grounds on Monday.

—Last evening an unknown man was run over and seriously injured by a cart he was in charge of. The accident occurred on West College avenue. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 117.

—The National Executive Committee of the Union League will meet at the club house in this city on Monday.

—The Great West Branch Methodist Camp Meeting is now being held at Elnathan.

—Mr. Frelinghuysen having declined the English mission, the President has offered it to Senator Trumbull, who will also decline. So, at least, says the Chicago *Post*.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Another Battle Near Verdun Yesterday—It Is Claimed as a French Victory—Strategy of the Prussians—Details of Their Movements Since the Battle of Forbach—The Order Issued by MacMahon—Rioting in Lyons.

"VERDUN, August 16,6 A. M.—No news from Metz. Nothing is known to have occurred to-day. All day yesterday the roar of cannon was heard between Metz and Verdun.

"Persons who have reached here from that direction say that a great battle was fought, opening at daybreak, and that the Prussians had lost 40,000 men in the combat and had been completely defeated during yesterday morning. At the extremity of my arrondissement, 28 kilometres from the fortifications of Verdun, the enemy had been seen directing his retreat to the south."

Though this intelligence was transmitted by authority, the government has not yet been able to verify it. It is given to the public under reserve by the Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, Aug. 16.

The *Presse* gives the following explanation of the movements of the Prussians:

After the battle of Forbach on August 6, the army of Prince Charles advanced and established its quarters at St. Avold. After the battle of Weissenburg, the army of the Prince Royal went by way of Saverne to Nancy. While this army, having no opposition on its front, advanced on its route to Paris as far as Bar-le-Duc, the army of Prince Charles, making a bold move, endeavored to turn the French troops at Metz, and thus cut the communication between McMahon and Bazaine. To avoid this McMahon left Metz, going toward Verdun and Chalons. Before reaching Longueville the corps of Generals L'Admirault and Decaen encountered the army of Frederick Charles, and thus began the battle on Sunday, which, according to appearances, was followed by the great battle now going on.

The following is an order of the day issued by Marshal McMahon:

Soldiers! In the battle of August 6 fortune betrayed your courage, but you yielded your position only after an heroic resistance, which lasted not less than nine hours. You were 35,000 against 140,000, and were overwhelmed by force of numbers. Under these conditions defeat is glorious, and history will say that in the battle of Froschweiller the French showed the greatest valor.

You have suffered heavy losses, but those of the enemy are much greater. Although you hav not been successful you see causes in your misfortune which makes the Emperor satisfied that you, and the entire country recognizethat you have worthily sustained the honor of the flag. Let us show that though subject to the severest test, the 1st corps, forgetting this, closes up its ranks; and God aiding us, let us seize a great and brilliant revenge.

LYONS, August 16.—The Courier of this city has a long statement to-day of the popular demonstration which recently occurred here. Yesterday, about eleven A. M., a popular commotion, arising from bad news from the army, took place in the square "Croix Rousse," which ended in a deplorable conflict between the police and people. The particulars of the affair have been much exaggerated. The originator of the trouble was an old notary named Lentillon, well known for his political eccentricities. He clambered upon the pedestal of the cross in the centre of the square, to make a speech to a group of laborers. His hearers were few at the start, but in a short time a large crowd assembled, and cries of "Vive la Republique" were heard on all sides.

Though called upon to stop by the police, Lentillon persisted in his seditious declaration, and called on the audience to defend him. The latter attempted to defend him by the aid of stones. The authorities seized the orator, notwithstanding the pretence offered, but one of them having allowed one of the rioters to draw his sword from the scabbard was stabbed by one of the infuriated people in the abdomen and died in a few moments. Five or six policemen were wounded. Lentillon and other principal rioters were arrested and taken to prison between two files of soldiers. The mass of the people of the Place Croix Rousse took no part in these violent proceedings, but it was all caused by a few turbulent characters. These demonstrations are generally denounced.

BERLIN, August 16.—The following official news has been made public to-day:

BERLIN, August 15, 9.30 P. M.—The little fortress of Hervy capitulated yesterday, after a short bombardment, to the 2d Bavarian army corps. A great quantity of provisions and six guns were captured.

The following dispatch is from King William to the Queen:

HERBY, August 15, 7.30 P. M.—I have just returned from the battle-field near Metz. The advance of the 7th corps attacked the enemy, who were constantly reinforced from the fortress. The 13th and part of the 14th divisions sustained the advance. The conflict was desperate, involving the entire line. The enemy was repulsed at all points, and was pursued to the glaces of the detached works near the fortress, which enabled the enemy to give shelter to their wounded. Our wounded were instantly cared for, and by daybreak the troops returned to their first bivouacs. All fought with incredible and admirable energy. I have gone among them and congratulated them with all my soul, and have spoken to Generals Steinmetz, Zostrow, Manteuffel and Goeben.

LONDON, August 16.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The following letter from General Bocher, commanding the Zouaves of McMahon's division, tells the story of the demolition of those fine soldiers:

SAVERNE, August 8.—Let us thank God, who has preserved us from the most terrible of dangers it is a soldier's fate to encounter. It is a miracle that I am still alive, without a scratch, and in perfect health, but my heart is broken. I am overwhelmed with grief at the fate of my poor officers and my poor soldiers. I dare not tell you how many I have lost. It would grieve you too much. Later I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see again.

The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of 65 officers 47 were killed, wounded and missing. At 7 A. M. they were full of life and ardor, and now all are killed. At 2 P. M. my unfortunate Lieutenant Colonel Desporties was wounded by my side. A bullet which was discharged but a few yards distant entered his abdomen. He was able to press my hand as he was carried off the field, but he has probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance. Two chefs d'battalion were shot dead, and a third is either dead or a prisoner. Saint Sauveux was wounded badly, and but very little hope is entertained of his recovery. I had him taken from the field in an ambulance. The bullet went through his chest; he behaved splendidly. Pierron was shot stone dead.

I have but five captains here out of 30. The others are in heaven. All of my adjutants and most of my sergeant majors shared the same fate as the pioneers. Better or more gallant men never breathed. But five live. Two, who were left with the baggage, were either sabred or taken prisoners. My horses were also captured. My poor black charger was killed under General Saureau, to whom I lent him, his horse having been killed early in the action. Out of all that I had all that remains is the clothes I wear and 75 francs in my pocket. My baggage and that of the Marshal has been taken. I don't care for that. I cannot help crying inwardly when I think of all those I have lost. We fought like lions—35,000 against 100,000.

The enemy surrounded us on all sides. General Caloon was killed; Robert de Vogue killed; Alfred de Grammont, the Duke's brother, lost an arm. The other corps suffered almost as much as our own. McMahon behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do; but he had not men enough. He was unable to cope with 100,000 men, with three times more artillery than he had; nevertheless, he inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, and that, doubtless, was the reason we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case, the disaster would have been tearful. It is bad enough as it was.

The battle began at 7.30 A. M. After night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand without tents or fire and lie down in the mud. During the previous day we had marched seventy kilometres, from the battle-field to Saverne. The last thirty-six kilometres were got over during the night, pell-mell and without stopping or sleeping.

War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to forced inaction. We have but 500 to 600 Zouaves without knapsacks, tents, clothes or food; but we have arms and do not complain. We are without officers, and non-commissioned officers cannot be sent into action. It is probable we will be sent to Strasburg to reform. Our regimental chests, from all accounts, have been captured.

Tribulations of the "Special Correspondents."

It is only natural that our sympathies should be with the gallant "special correspondents" who are now actively engaged in collecting information at the seat of war, but we must say that some of them appear to be acting in a scarcely reasonable or prudent way. A moment's reflection should have shown the correspondent and two English officers who stood treat to the soldiers in a cafe at Metz that they were exposing themselves to certain and wanton suspicion. Every drinking place frequented by the military in France is, as a rule, closely watched, and at a moment like the present, and in a place like Metz, the vigilance of the spies would, of course, be redoubled.

Another correspondent in the same town has also, we hear, been seized and locked up for some hours in a cell with a couple of drunken Frenchmen who had proclaimed themselves Prussians, and surrendered to the guard. But here again, if our information is correct, it was entirely the correspondent's own fault, for he had gone to explore a low quarter of the town at night, and had allowed himself to get mixed up in a crowd round two troopers who were fighting. Some of the French correspondents seem to be equally singular in their behavior. Two French journalists were talking of the necessity of being provided with great coats for bivouacking at night, and one lamented the excessive dearness of everything of the sort in Metz. "Oh," said his companion, "there will soon be great coats and to spare. After the first engagement we shall find plenty of burnooses (worn by the French officers) on the battle-field." The gentleman who made this interesting and patriotic speech was equipped with a dagger, two revolvers, and a red shirt.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 22 p6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5-12 | MOON RISES.....10-19
SUN SETS..... 6-55 | HIGH WATER..... 5-26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 25
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	July 26
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 27
Paraguay	London	New York	July 30
Winchester	Aspinwall	New York	July 31
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Aug. 2
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 3
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 6
India	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 6
Batavia	Liverpool	New York via B.	Aug. 9
Leopold I	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 20
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 20
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	Aug. 23
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Denmark	New York	Havre	Aug. 24
Paraguay	New York	London	Aug. 27
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
India	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 27
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Aug. 17
Missouri	New York	Havana	Aug. 18
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 19
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug. 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20
City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Aug. 20
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug. 20
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Stadacona, Cassidy, St. John, N. B., Robt. Taylor & Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W.M.Baird&Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, do.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Roanoke, Wilkie, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, John Dallett & Co.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, Alexandria, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Helen, West, Washington, D. C., do.
Schr J. W. Fish, Harmer, Portsmouth, do.
Schr C. Hadden, Wainwright, New Haven.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—E. Kohn, L. Leback, Miss Annie Coker, Miss E. Roberts, W. M. Watson, G. F. Roberts, F. Engle, A. B. Jones and wife, J. Huld, Thomas Christy, Capt. L. Linsen, Emma Jackson, J. L. Knowiton, F. Pulaski, Eveline Taylor, Gertrude Bigron, Capt. J. Bramell, Capt. Murphy, Mary L. Davidson, and J. E. Peterson.
Saw a full-rigged brig, name unknown, coming in the Capes; off the Ledge, brigs Ida, from Porto Rico, and Abby Ellen.
Steamship Centipede, Smith, 50 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Mary E. Amsden, Lavender, 7 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Penn Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 16.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Catharine Moan, with salt, for Trenton.
National, with salt, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Harvest Queen, Sunshine, T. E. Greenman. James Hand, and Birdhill Boy, with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 17.—The Mary Dunn, with grain for New York, will leave to-day. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 16.—The brig Ida left for Philadelphia this A. M.
In harbor, brig Mary Pennell, a brig unknown, and five schooners.
Wind S. E., and light. Thermometer, 81.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Abyssinia, Harris, from Liverpool 6th inst., at New York yesterday.
Steamers Liberia and Prussian, from New York, at Liverpool 15th inst.
Steamer Siberia, from New York, at Queenstown yesterday.
Steamer United States, Blanchard, at New Orleans 14th inst. from New York.
Steamer Crescent City, Norton, sailed from New Orleans 14th inst. for New York.
Steamer Roman, Boggs, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Nor. bark Hanna, Erickson, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, passed Fortress Monroe 15th inst.
Bark Chief, Harding, hence, sailed from Swinemunde 22d ult. for Memel.
Bark Diligentia, Humphreys, hence, at Trieste 24th ult.
Bark Florence J. Henderson, Henderson, hence, arrived at Stettin 28th ult.
Bark Alert, Ehrenreich, from Genie for Philadelphia, was off Ruden 22d ult.
Br. brig Martha, Mortorson, hence, at Barcelona 27th ult.
Brig Branch, Card, hence, via Aboo for Malaga, was off Dover—no date.
Brig Pennsylvania, Pontremoli, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 21st ult. for Genoa.
Brig Mary C. Mariner, Mariner, hence, at Beverly 13th inst.
Schr Mary A. Rich, Bowden, hence for Antwerp, was spoken 24th ult., lat. 34 45, long. 63.
Schr John Shay, Tilton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 15th inst.
Schrs A. D. Sculi, for Boston, and Reading RR. No. 41, for Richmond, sailed from Alexandria 15th instant.
Schrs Richard Law, Eldred, hence for Stonington; Glenwood, Dickinson, do. for Danversport; and Haze, Spencer, from Trenton for Hartford, passed through Hell Gate 15th inst.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.
Schr P. A. Sanders, Steelman, hence, at Salem 13th inst.
Schr Albert Field, Pettit, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.
Schr Henry G. Fay, Prescott, hence, at Newburyport 13th inst.
Schr Gale, Shropshire, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 13th inst.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, hence, cl'd at Savannah 15th inst. for Jacksonville.
Schrs Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, and A. W. Collins, Tooker, hence, at New Haven 15th inst.
Schrs Louisa Crockett, Flanders, and George S. Adams, Baker, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, from Charleston, at Boston 15th inst.
Schr John Stockham, Price, at Boston 14th inst., from Georgetown, D. C.
Schr Adelia T. Cohn, Cohn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 13th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Nevada, at New York 15th inst. from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 415 passengers.
Steamer Palmyra, at New York from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 406 passengers.
Steamer Samaria, at Boston, from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 63 cabin and 463 steerage passengers.
Schr Hamlet, lost on her voyage from Guantanamo for Philadelphia, was owned by Captain Fitzgerald and others, of Savannah. She was valued at $500 by the owners, and was not insured.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NEW YORK—LIGHT-HOUSE ON SISTER ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—Notice is hereby given that on or before the 15th of September, and every night thereafter, from sunset to sunrise, a fixed white light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Sister Islands, in the middle of the St. Lawrence river, 8 miles from Alexandria Bay, and 28 miles from Ogdensburg, New York. It bears from Sunken Rock lighthouse N. 38 deg. E., distant 7¾ miles, and from Crossover Island lighthouse S. 30 deg. W., distant 8 miles.
The main ship channel runs north of the island, but there is another channel (not used) on the south of the island.
A shoal sets off from the lower end of the island, and a good berth must be given it in passing. This shoal is now marked by a buoy.
The tower is of dark gray limestone; the lantern of cast iron, painted black. The height of the tower from base to focal plane is 41 feet, and the light is elevated 45 feet above the mean level of the sea, illuminating from a catadioptric Fresnel lens of the sixth order, an arc of 360 of the horizon. From the deck of a vessel it should be seen at the distance of 12 miles.
The latitude is 44 20 N., approximately; the longitude is 75 20, W., approximately.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
W. B SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., August 6, 1870.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager. 6 27 mwf 6m

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO., 5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "OBSTRUCTIONS" from the Channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:

At WARWICK BAR, about five miles below Richmond, wreck of three (3) small schooners, 50, 60 and 80 tons, old measurement.

At DRURY'S BLUFF, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram Fredericksburg, sunk with armor, guns, etc., on board; iron gunboat Raleigh, 150 tons, old measurement, sunk with guns, etc., on board; war steamer Jamestown, wooden, 1200 tons, sunk with guns, etc., on board; steamer Curtis Peck, 450 tons, old measurement; schooners Wythe, 300 tons; Roach, 225 tons; brig, 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also, 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet high.

At TRENTS, or GRAVEYARD REACH, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner Gallego, 250 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot-boat Plume, 87 tons, old measurement.

Below AIKENS, or VARINA, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, part of remains of old military bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.

Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1:30 P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be in duplicate, endorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Union Bank Building, Baltimore, Md. 8 11 6t

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

THIRD DIST., DEPT. OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 12, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1870, for building a Superintendent's Lodge of brick at the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this office.

The building to be one story in height (11 feet from floor to ceiling), with a pitched roof, and of the following dimensions, viz.:—44 feet 8 inches by 17 feet 6 inches, with a piazza on two sides 44 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 3 inches.

Preference will be given to builders, masons, or parties regularly engaged by trade in works of similar character.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Lodge," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chf. Qr. Mr., Third Qr. Mr.'s District, Dept. of the East. 8 12 6t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 15 6 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. Office and Warehouse, No. 42 N. FIFTH Street. 4 1

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$316,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
60,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
8,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,200·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	$46,900·00
$1,281,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·0
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.
Real Estate	$6,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·82	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre;
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President. LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19 THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,

Franklin A. Comly. DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. JANUARY 1, 1870.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,135,540
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	45,703
Cash in Bank and Office	147,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,658
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brett,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE WAR NEWS.

THE news from Europe indicates a succession of Prussian advances unparalleled for rapidity in the annals of war. There has been nothing like them since the terrific movements in the early campaigns of the first Napoleon; but by the aid of such powerful modern agencies as railroads and telegraphs even his achievements have been eclipsed, and the tactics of the old French Republic and Consulate have been turned with redoubled force against the new French empire.

The Prussians set out with the intention of making the war "short, sharp, and decisive." Many reasons impel them to adopt this course. Their whole active population is under arms, and they wish to reconvert their swords into ploughshares at the earliest possible moment, so that the exhaustion inseparable from a long struggle may be avoided. They are immeasurably better prepared for effective operations than their retreating antagonists, and they do not wish to give the French time to rally, recruit, and recover. They wish to utilize their present advantages by securing a permanent peace before the passions of the entire nation they have invaded have been aroused, and before it becomes possible to organize a counter-movement formidable enough to threaten an inroad upon German territory.

Up to this time the events of the campaign have strongly indicated the success of this ambitious programme. One French retreat has followed another in quick succession, and while battle after battle has been won by the Germans, there has not yet been a single substantial French victory. The conflicting reports of the struggles of the last few days all point to the conclusion that Napoleon's armies are unable to prevent the continual advance of the German troops, and that they consider themselves fortunate when they succeed in protecting their own retreat. Even this is harassed, however, day after day, and the French Minister of War can give to the Corps Legislatif no better food for hope and confidence than the assurance that the Prussians, who swarm around the flanks and the rear of the flying Frenchmen, have suffered several serious checks.

One great object of the Germans, apparently, is to capture and hold the railway line extending westward from Nancy towards Paris. Already a considerable portion of it has fallen into their possession, and the Prefect of the Meuse informs the Minister of the Interior that he has cut the railways near Bar-le-Duc to prevent them from being useful to the enemy. This point is nearly half-way between the frontier and Paris, and the fact that it is endangered shows that the invaders have already made good their advance over nearly half the distance between the Rhine and the French capital. If they are to penetrate still farther into "the bowels of the land," the use of this railway for the transportation of supplies and reinforcements will become an object of prime importance, and the Germans will gain great advantages by securing it.

So far the French have made no successful stand at any point of importance. They have held a few fortresses, but they have been totally unable to cope with the invaders in the open field. The great military and political problem of the day is when and where are they to find a firm foothold, on which they will be willing to risk a decisive battle? Despatches from Paris state that the new War Minister has displayed extraordinary energy in forwarding reinforcements and supplies to the French armies; and despite the reports of revolutionary outbreaks and the growing hostility to the Emperor, the leaders of all the fierce factions seem to unite in the desire and determination to reassert the martial power of France. If these statements are not wholly delusive, the French army will gain intrinsic power with each retrograde movement, despite the disastrous loss of prestige, for as it is falling back immense bodies of the new levies are advancing to meet and strengthen it. We are told that the National Guards, the Garde Mobile, and hosts of volunteers are on their way to join Bazaine. Although they did not reach the front in time to defend the passes of the Vosges Mountains, or to protect the line of the Moselle, they may still make a display of French valor on the Meuse, on the plateau of the Argonnes, or at Chalons. The great fight of the campaign will probably occur when the main bodies of both armies concentrate at some one of the strong strategic points between the Moselle and Paris.

The conjecture is thrown out that Napoleon will select as a decisive battle-field some place which, without putting his capital into too imminent peril, will enable him to overawe its turbulent population. His personal exigencies require him to combat at once a powerful foe in front and scarcely less dangerous enemies in his rear, and his dynasty cannot be perpetuated unless he manages to hold both in check. He is desperate and despicable enough to surround his capital with danger if he can thereby save himself, and it would be in keeping with his character to compel the French armies to fall back towards Paris further than military exigencies required, if he could thereby facilitate the accomplishment of his sinister designs. Nothing would please him better than to win a decisive victory at some point where all Paris could hear the sound of his triumphant cannon.

THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE Governor has signed the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature submitting the choice of Washington Square and Penn Square as sites for the new municipal buildings to the votes of the citizens of Philadelphia at the October election; and the Independence Square job may be considered as finally and forever squelched. The owners of property in the neighborhood of Washington Square, who are receiving large incomes by renting out rooms for offices, of course see no virtue in the plan for erecting the public buildings on Penn Square, and they can offer a thousand reasons why the first-named location is the only one that is worthy of consideration. Outside of the comparatively small coterie of deeply-interested individuals, there are several hundred thousand of the inhabitants of Philadelphia who will be very likely to take a very different view of the case. It is proposed to put up buildings for the accommodation of the municipal government and the courts which will be worthy of the dignity, wealth, and importance of the second city in the Union, and these buildings will be expected to answer our necessities and those of our posterity for a century to come, at least. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, in choosing a location, that the rapid growth of the city should be taken into consideration, and that the buildings should be placed as near as possible to what is likely to be the business centre of the city in future times. The intersection of Broad and Market streets is the natural centre of the city, and there is not a single spot within the corporation limits that is as likely to be the one proper place for our city hall a hundred or two hundred years hence as this. Penn Square will not only be the proper place a hundred years hence, but it is so now, and it would be the height of folly to think of selecting any other site.

Leaving all other considerations out of view, Washington, like Franklin, Rittenhouse, and Logan Squares, was set apart by William Penn as a public park, and it never ought to be appropriated to any other purpose. Penn Square, on the contrary, was intended expressly for the municipal buildings, and the location is as suitable as it is beautiful and imposing. All the clamor against Penn Square, and in favor of overshadowing Independence Hall by a huge pile of modern architecture, or, in event of Independence Square not being attainable, of erecting the public buildings upon Washington Square, has been raised by the property-owners in the vicinity, backed up to the newspapers who have their offices in the neighborhood of Sixth and Seventh and Chestnut streets. The interested motives of these parties are so transparent that their arguments ought to have no weight whatever with the people of Philadelphia, who will be called upon to decide the controversy by their votes in October next; and we hope that there will be such an emphatic expression of public opinion in the matter that no room will be left for future question or doubt as to which of the proposed sites our citizens prefer.

THE SOUTH BROAD STREET OUTRAGE.

Two more of the scoundrels implicated in the South Broad street outrage have been arrested and identified by their victim, and a sentence of thirty-two years in the Penitentiary awaits them. Two more of the gang are yet at large, and if these are arrested and punished, as we sincerely hope they soon will be, the public may congratulate itself upon being rid of as desperate a set of ruffians as the city contains, while a check will be put upon the spirit of outlawry, of which these fellows were prominent exponents, that cannot fail to have a beneficent effect in securing decent citizens immunity from insult and outrage. That these ruffians will be allowed to serve out the full term of their sentence is, to say the least, extremely doubtful. They and their friends have political influence, and are useful at the polls, so that a powerful pressure will be undoubtedly brought to bear to secure their pardon; and the comparative ease with which other criminals have been able to escape the full penalty of their offenses through the interference of a too pliable Executive renders it more than likely that all the members of this gang will be seen at their old haunts again ere many years have passed away. All who believe that the peace of the city can be secured, and the persons and property of decent people protected, by the prompt and certain infliction of the severest penalties that the law allows, should be vigilant in watching any attempt to procure the release of the scoundrels implicated in the South Broad street outrage, and at the slightest indication that a pressure is being brought to bear upon the Governor to procure their freedom, the press and public should unite in such an emphatic protest that, whoever may be the occupant of the Executive chair, he will pause before committing an act that will be considered in the light of an outrage by every decent man and woman in the community.

THE following item in the Associated Press despatches from Washington is refreshing:—

"In view of the premature publication of the warrant for the arrest of Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, on charges of forgery in connection with pension cases, the authorities of the Pension Office are of the opinion that Butler will give up his intention of visiting Washington to explain matters, and will secrete himself until the time of the meeting of Congress, when he will claim his privilege as a member to be exempt from arrest while *en route* to the capital."

'Tis very like; but what reason had the authorities of the Pension Bureau to believe that Butler, who is charged with crimes that, if proved, will send him to the penitentiary, ever had any idea of coming to Washington to explain matters? From all outward appearances no pains have been spared by the Pension Bureau to give Butler every opportunity to take himself to parts unknown if he desires to do so, and the people of the country are interested in knowing why the arrest was not made weeks ago, and before all the details of the case were published in the newspapers. If Butler does not get beyond the reach of the law it will be either because he is conscious of being able to prove his innocence, or because he feels certain that he will escape punishment in any contingency. This case, in conjunction with that of Colonel Forbes and other irregularities that are constantly being brought to light, indicates very clearly that the Pension Bureau is sadly in need of reconstruction, and that there is a splendid field for an investigating committee to operate upon at the next session of Congress.

IRON-CLADS.

The Armored Fleets of the World—The Names and Character of the Principal Vessels.

In the following table are given the names and character of the principal iron-clad vessels in the navies of the great powers:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Turret.	*Broadside.*	*Broadside.*
Monarch.	Lord Clyde.	Hector.
Captain.	Lord Warden.	Zealous.
Prince Albert.	Minotaur.	Warrior.
Scorpion.	Agincourt.	Black Prince.
Wivern.	Northumberland	Defence.
Royal Sovereign.	Royal Alfred.	Resistance.
Broadside.	Penelope.	Pallas.
Hercules.	Repulse.	Favorite.
Sultan.	Achilles.	Enterprise.
Audacious.	Royal Oak.	Research.
Invincible.	Prince Consort.	Viper.
Vanguard.	Caledonia.	Vixen.
Iron Duke.	Ocean.	Waterwitch.
Swiftsure.	Valiant.	And 7 building.
Bellerophon.		

FRANCE.

Broadside.	*Broadside.*	*Turret.*
Magenta.	Flandre.	Foudroyante.
Solferino.	Guyenne.	Taureau.
Gloire.	Gauloise.	Belliqueuse.
Invincible.	Valeureuse.	Belier.
Normandie.	Magnanime.	Boule Dogue.
Couronne.	Rochambeau.	Cerbere.
Provence.	Devastation.	And Twenty
Heroine.	Congreve.	Floating Bat-
Savoir.	Lave.	teries.
Revanche.	Foudroyante.	
Surveillante.		

PRUSSIA.

Broadside.	*Turret.*
Konig Wilhelm.	Arminius.
Kron Prinz.	Prince Adalbert.
Renown.	And 2 building.

AUSTRIA.

Broadside.	*Broadside.*	*Turret.*
Ferdinand Max.	Kaiser Max.	Lissa.
Hapsburg.	Salamander.	Kaiser.
Juan d'Austria.	Drache.	Custoza.
Prinz Eugen.		Albrecht.

RUSSIA.

Sevastopol.	Broadside. 11 Turret ships.	Turret.
Pojarski.	" 6 Monitors.	"
2 Corvettes.	"	

ITALY.

Re di Portogallo.	Broads'e. Castelfidardo.	Broadside.
Ancona.	" P. Martino.	"
Regina Maria Pia.	" Messagiere.	"

SPAIN.

Victoria.....Broadside	Arapiles.....Broadside
Numancia..... "	And three small vessels.

TURKEY.

Osman Ghazy..	Broadside	Fuad.....	Broadside
Abdul Assiz....	"	Ismail.....	"
Ourkham.....	"	One vessel like Sultan.	
Feltah.....	"	Two unpurchased..	Turret
Izzedin	"	Growchist.	

UNITED STATES.

(Chiefly turret vessels for coast defense.)

Dictator.	Nemesis.	Minerva.
Roanoke.	Niobe.	Tempest.
Puritan.	Spitfire.	Vixen.
Achilles.	Tartar.	Castor.
Altna.	Ajax.	Hero.
Argos.	Cyclops.	Montauk.
Atlas.	Neptune.	Orion.
Charybdis.	Sampson.	Monadnock.
Erebus.	Tornado.	Comanche.
Goliath.	Vesuvius.	Amphitrite.
Gorgon.	Circe.	Centaur.
Hydra.	Fury.	Terror.
Jorson.	Harpy.	Acolus.
Lehigh.	Hecate.	Stromboli.
Medusa.	Iris.	Four Building.
Miantonomah.		

—The dwelling of a Mr. Almond Plumb, at Trumbull, Conn., was struck by lightning during the recent storm. The northern gable was shaken so severely that the residents of the town do not think it safe. It was probably out of plumb before the storm.

—The Massachusetts State Constable reports that during the month of July he seized 364 liquor saloons, assisted in the prosecution of 830 liquor cases, and arrested 9 gamblers. The costs paid in amounted to $16,914·78; expense of the force, $9948·53; balance, $6966·25.

—A chamber, twenty feet long and eight feet wide, was opened some short time since at the El Dorado South Mine of California, which has already produced seventy-five tons of ore, sixty tons of which will work at $200 per ton, and the remainder at $100.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
(4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street—Room 17.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.
(being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from August 15th to 26th.
M. B. KELLY,
S 10 14t* Treasurer

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 8 31 tf 4p

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. S 3 ws 6m

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
ABBINE, ALLEN & DULLES,
2[illegible] FIFTH and WALNUT [illegible]nts, treets.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. S 16 30t

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BOYS' BOYS' BOYS' BOYS' BOYS
BOYS' BOYS' BOYS' BOYS'
BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS'
BOYS' BOYS' BOYS' BOYS'
BOYS' BOYS' BOYS' BOYS' BOYS'
AT
WANAMAKER'S,
818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
TENTH WARD. (7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
1870,
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
SIXTEENTH WARD.
Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. (7 11 tf

CLOTHING.

UP!
UP!
UP!
UP!
Goes the mercury in the Thermometer!
DOWN!
DOWN!
DOWN!
DOWN!
Go the prices of the Superior
Stylish
Splendid
SUMMER SUITS
At the GREAT BROWN HALL of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
Opportunities are now presented,
Such as you have never enjoyed
In any previous summer
For the purchase of Fine Suits.
Suits of Cheviot,
Suits of Linen Duck,
Suits of Cassimere,
Suits of Drap d'Ete,
Suits of all sorts.
Cheaper than for a long series of years,
Better than you can buy elsewhere,
Satisfactory in every respect.
Don't forget the celebrated
Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviot Suits.
Remember to buy your Summer Clothes at
ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
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FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. (6 27tf

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FOR SEPTEMBER.
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No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND VISITATION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
(in full uniform)
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
ON
FRIDAY, August 19, 1870,
remaining until
MONDAY AFTERNOON, 22d.

The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have made arrangements for a repetition of their visit to Atlantic City this season, leaving VINE Street Ferry at 3:30 P. M.,
ON FRIDAY, August 19.

PROGRAMME WHILE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

FRIDAY EVENING.
Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the hotels by the proprietors.

SATURDAY.
At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for parade on the beach.
At 8 P. M. the "Grand Knight Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the auspices of Cyrene Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblems.

SUNDAY.
Rev. Sir WM. H. JEFFERYS, E. G. P. of New Jersey, and Rev. Sir ROBERT PATTISON, D. D., P. E. G. P. of Pennsylvania, will lead in devotion, in the Methodist Church.

MONDAY.
At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers.
Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. G. of New Jersey, will have general command.
General Headquarters will be at the Sea-View Excursion House.
See time table for running of trains, etc. S 16 5t

Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1.
Grand Excursion
AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.
Giving passengers choice of
FOUR HOURS AT CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, OR UP THE HUDSON RIVER, ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES,
Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, THURSDAY, August 18, 1870,
at 7½ o'clock A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:
Single Tickets.....$2·50
Gentleman and Lady.....4·50
Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 808 Market street; Charles Brintzinghoffer, No. 935 Market street; Enos C. Reaner, No. 591 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, No. 1215 North Tenth street; United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of Excursion. (8 13 stuw3t

FOR CAPE MAY.

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.
Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.
Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "
Horses, carriages, and freight, taken at reasonable rates.
The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.
GEO. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART,
6 29 10tmwftf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,
LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. 7 20 tuwtf

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FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THE STORE PROPERTY
No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.
Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

TO RENT.

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Address immediately, FINLEY,
S 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 239 S. SEVENTH Street.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE OF moderate size, with modern conveniences, situated between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets and Spruce and Chesnut. Possession on or before, at sellers' convenience, Nov. 1. Might buy furniture if reasonable. Address, stating location and price, "House," Box 1624 Post Office. S 12 fmw3t*

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BANKERS,
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THE FIRM OF CORNELIUS & BAKER HAVING been dissolved, the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BAKER, ARNOLD & CO., for the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures.
Manufactory S. W. corner TWELFTH and BROWN Streets. Salesrooms at the old stand, No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
CRAWFORD ARNOLD,
ROBERT C. BAKER.
Philadelphia July 1, 1870. S 15 6t

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.
Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.
1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in Colleges.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.
Next session begins September 12. Circulars at LEE & WALKER'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.
Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.
During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.
S 13 W. STRONG.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH Avenue, and corner of SECOND Avenue and ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FOURTH Streets, will Reopen in HARLEM, September 19, and on FIFTH Avenue September 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College Building.
8 15 2m† H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.
Particulars from circulars. S 13 to 1

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the evening. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 15 mwf 19 1 Head Master.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30tf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. S 6 1m*

HOTELS.

STOCKTON HOUSE,
Cape May, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15.
TERMS.—To September 1, $4·50 per day; $28 per week. From September 1, $3·50 per day; $21 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY,
PROPRIETOR.
Formerly of the Continental Hotel,
8 15 6t Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address
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FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

MILLINERY, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.—TO CLOSE OUT BY 1st of September, bargains in Sash Ribbons, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
AND
STRAW GOODS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Ladies trim your Hats while you wait.
MARKLAND'S,
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SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

OIL CANVASSER WANTED.—ONE WHO IS well acquainted with the city trade. Good inducements offered. Address, with references, Box No. 1793. S 17 3t*rp

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16, 1870.

The Ice Question.

It is not easy to learn the entire truth with reference to the ice question, the subject is so slippery. The majority of ice-consumers in New York suffer under the suspicion that they are being swindled, and nothing that the Presidents of the two rival ice companies do can remove this suspicion. The cause of complaint is that the price which private consumers are obliged to pay for ice is $1·50 per hundred, and that there is a rumor of the luxury's going up to $2 per hundred, or to just five times the price asked for it last summer. To fathers of families such figures are distracting. Such a state of things is almost as bad as it would be to put a tax on sleep, for ice in summer may be described as a sort of frigid dream to whose enchantment the stomach never tires of delivering itself. That dream, however, was sadly shattered this summer. The ice that has been shoved upon private consumers in New York has been of that equivocal character known as snow-ice, and the average price of it has been four times as great as that charged a year ago. The Presidents of the Knickerbocker and the Washington Company protest that they are as innocent as the babe unborn. With those who believe in the doctrine of original sin the protestation will not go for much, since it is not contrary to that doctrine to hold that the embryo contains a good deal of incipient depravity. Those presidential gentlemen, whom I have mentioned twice already, likewise declare that the false newspaper rumors with respect to a contemplated rise in the price of ice have pricked the ice-dealing Yankees, from whom we obtain the article, into making extortionate demands. Hence it is no longer possible for the ice companies in this city to obtain Kennebec ice at eight dollars per ton. The Kennebeckers see, by extracts from the New York papers, that the New York ice-dealers are making inordinate profits, and the Kennebeckers themselves wax proportionately greedy. "Go to!" say they. "Now let us sell ice at $10 a ton." And behold they sold at $10 a ton ice which it costs the New Yorkers $15 a ton to import. And that is the reason why the crystalline gelidity is now carted round at $1·50 per hundred. That's what's the matter with the metropolitan Hannah!

Mr. Jefferson's Opening Night.

I have never seen Mr. Jefferson play before a larger, more intelligent, and more enthusiastic audience than that which last night waited upon his performance of "Rip Van Winkle." Although I confess to a growing feeling of weariness with so long a repetition of the same thing, however perfect, yet I also confess that Mr. Jefferson portrays the character with no diminution of delicacy or force. If he has made up his mind to remain an actor of one character, and to let a noble ambition be lost sight of in the desire to make money, it must at least be acknowledged that he rests his claims to consideration upon a *role* in the delineation of which he puts some of the rarest gifts to use. I freely own, however, that I have no respect for the character of "Rip," and but little sympathy with it. I doubt whether any right-thinking person has such a respect and sympathy. In their enjoyment of the perfection of the art with which Mr. Jefferson photographs the character, the vast majority of Mr. Jefferson's admirers lose sight of the moral worthlessness of the character itself. The sympathy lavished upon such incorrigible "ne'er-do-weels" is not altogether a healthy sympathy. "Gretchen" might, to be sure, have chosen a finer night in which to have put him out of doors, but her spirit had been sorely tried by years of deception and broken promises on the part of her worthless husband. Let us not give all our sympathy to the vagabond and drunkard. His easiness of nature was very different from goodness of nature, and does not deserve to be exalted into a virtue. It would have been a great deal better for every one, himself included, had he been less easy with himself. Mr. Jefferson is certainly responsible for not so modifying the character as to make purer and wiser the moral lesson which it is capable of teaching. But how many actors, I should like to know, make it the habit of their lives to connect a moral purpose with the practice of their art? And yet I can see no reason why the stage should continue to be much more at variance with such a moral purpose than literature is.

Nathan Murder Gossip.

The Nathan murder is rapidly taking its stand beside the Rogers assassination and other bloody mysteries. There are, however, a large number of gossippers who continue to cherish a suspicion of Frederick or Washington Nathan, or of both, for no reason other than that of unreasoning prejudice. What, for instance, ought to be thought of an intelligent woman's declaring that she thought it probable Frederick was the "one that did it—*he was so dough-faced!*" Does innate criminality reside in the complexion, and is "doughiness" of feature indicative of murder in the first degree? If so, may Heaven have mercy on the entire race of feminine American blondes, for in the whole realm of confectionery you will find no flabbier or paler pastry than that which is suggested by the sickly cheek of the blonde United States belle. Frederick and Washington—poor fellows!—have had a hard time of it, not only because of the anguish resulting to them from their father's manner of death, but also from the cruel gossip of the world, and the malignant falsehoods of more than one newspaper. They cannot appear in public without becoming the centres of vast circumferences of scandal. Surely, next to having a member of one's family hanged, ranks the misfortune of having a member murdered. If that misfortune is yours, every spot, however slight, upon your cloth or your character, becomes a blood-spot then. ALI BABA.

—A deacon at Cavendish, Vermont, was recently fined $10 for selling cider to an habitual drunkard.

—An Alabama gentleman keeps cool during the hot weather by lowering himself into a dry well, where, with a lamp, cigars, and newspapers, and a soft chair, he manages to keep comparatively comfortable.

—Last week a ravenous lunatic at Erie, Pennsylvania, attempted to eat his keeper, and a number of friends who called to see him. He showed all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and yet was not afflicted with that fearful disease.

—Colored Senator Revels, not long since, had the honor of speaking to ten thousand of his brethren in Kansas. He is said to have indulged in the Brougham style of oratory, beginning "This is the happiest moment of my life."

—A pair of precocious little damsels at Troy, N. Y., were overheard the other night, on the sidewalk, exchanging notes on the Franco-Prussian war. "I know," said No. 1, "that France will beat, because the little Prince is with him." "Go away with you," chimed in No. 2. "I know a mighty sight better. The Dutch will whip; for my pa is a Frenchman and my ma is a Dutchman. They fight every night, and ma always licks."

GLADSTONE.

His Response to Disraeli on the Position of England—"Armed Neutrality" and the Duties of Neutrals.

We published recently the speech of Mr. Disraeli in the English Parliament on the condition and prospects of the country in relation to the present war. At a subsequent session the Prime Minister replied to the ex-Premier. The following is an abstract of Mr. Gladstone's remarks:—

In the character of mediator, when a complaint of France was made, we so far admitted the justice of that complaint, although without ever admitting that it would have warranted in our view a resort to arms, that we thought for the sake of the peace of Europe, and under all the circumstances of the case, that the nomination of the Prince of Hohenzollern should be withdrawn. For that purpose the British Government interfered, and my noble friend, aided doubtless by similar efforts from other quarters, was successful in procuring that withdrawal. And I need not say that it was a deep disappointment to us, when, after the nomination had been set before us as the cause of the existence of danger, and that cause so declared had disappeared from view, we found the horizon was not clear. We then endeavored to improve the position of matters between those two great States by suggesting to France, who had given us a title to make such a suggestion, that she could not be justified in demanding from Prussia an engagement which was to cover all the unseen contingencies of the future with respect to the throne of Spain and the Prince of Hohenzollern. We represented to Prussia at the same time that it was but just that as the King had been associated with the nomination so he should responsibly and visibly associate himself with the withdrawal. On the side of Prussia that purpose was gained, though, perhaps, its first reception by Count Bismarck had not been favorable. On the side of France it was put aside by the occurrence of the incident to which the right honorable gentleman has alluded in no unbecoming and inapplicable terms—the incident of that supposed insult to the representative of France which, as far as we have since been informed, appears to have vanished in thin air. (Hear, hear.) We then, as a last attempt, made our appeal to that protocol of Paris, which we had always thought remained as a noble monument of some real advance in civilization, as an acknowledgment of a public authority in Christendom, which was to be entitled to exercise a control over the passions, the caprices—nay, over the strongest convictions even that might be entertained by particular States. That appeal was declined by France as unsuitable to the case. It was received by Prussia with the declaration that France had taken the initiative in the war, and that under such circumstances it was impossible for Prussia to take the initiative in recommending mediation. So we arrived at the outbreak of war, and the right honorable gentleman now asks us what is our position in respect to that war. Our position is, as he has truly said, that of a neutral. I shall presently allude to the phrase that he used when he said that we ought to observe an armed neutrality. (Hear, hear.) As far as I know the historic meaning of that phrase, it is eminently unsuitable to the present circumstances. An armed neutrality, if I remember the instances to which the phrase has been authoritatively applied, imports a disposition of mind very far, indeed, from that which we hope we may still claim without reserve—an unequivocal friendliness to both parties in this unhappy contest. (Hear, hear.) I cannot admit that an armed neutrality is a proper phrase, and I regret that it has fallen from the lips of the right honorable gentleman. I am sure that what the right honorable gentleman means is that we should discharge the duty of neutrals, which has no variety of purpose whatever, and that we should establish such a state of things that we shall be competent to fulfil whatever duties may attach to us. Looking at the matter in that point of view, we have considered the duties of neutrals, and we have done our best thus far to fulfil them. Those, indeed, are not easy duties. They are duties which the most sanguine of statesmen or the most sanguine of governments can hardly hope to fulfil in such a manner as not to give offense on one side or the other, and probably on both. We had that misfortune in the case of the great conflict which devastated the continent of North America. It may be that we shall have to encounter it again, but whatever care, diligence, patience and temper can do for the purpose of averting even the slightest misunderstanding by means of an anxious discharge, according to the best of our light and knowledge, of every duty incumbent upon us, I am quite sure the country may anticipate with confidence from my noble friend who holds the seals of the Foreign Office.

The right honorable gentleman has referred to the publication this day week of a document termed "Project of a Treaty Between France and Prussia." That was a document of a grave and serious character, and we cannot conceal from ourselves that it gave a considerable shock to public confidence. It may be said that we ought to feel indebted to those who brought it to light. (Hear, hear.) We have endeavored to take into view the whole of the circumstances before us, up to the time of which I now speak, and we have also endeavored to adopt such measures in relation to them as we think, on the whole, best calculated to establish the perfect confidence and security which are so necessary to the well-being of Europe outside the sphere of this deplorable conflict. And now, sir, it come to the charge which has been made by the right honorable gentleman. The right honorable gentleman puts many a question in respect to the state of our establishments, and he likewise arraigns the policy of the Government. He thinks he has now reached an occasion on which he has the right, and considers it his duty, to charge us with having pursued a policy of reduction that has weakened the defensive means of the country—(opposition cheers)—and that we are now compelled to retrace our steps. (Renewed cheering.) I meet the right honorable gentleman with as emphatic a contradiction—(Ministerial cheers)—as the forms of Parliament will permit to the assertion on which he founds the charge. We refer with satisfaction to the reductions that have been made; we are glad that we have been able to lessen the burdens of the people—(hear, hear, from below the gangway)—and we are specially glad to have been able to afford that relief, because we contend, and we think we can prove, that in the midst of all that relief and all that reduction there has been no diminution whatever; but, on the contrary, there has been a husbanding and an increase of our real domestic available force. By comparison with our predecessors I think we stand the test; *but I admit that there is a higher standard than such a comparison.* The deepest responsibility is imposed on those who, at a period like this, are charged with the conduct of affairs. Her Majesty's government have maturely weighed what the country requires, and we now submit to Parliament the result of our deliberations in the belief that what we ask is calculated to fit us for the discharge of our duty, to enable us to maintain such a dignified and friendly position as will carry with it no suspicion, and will not, under the idea of securing safety, introduce new elements of danger and disturbance; to give us the best hope we can possess of accomplishing that which is the object nearest our hearts—namely, to maintain intact the character and fame of England while this unhappy war shall continue, and possibly at some blessed moment to be, either alone or along with others, the chosen bearers of a message of peace. (Cheers.)

THE SUNDAY LAW.

How it Works with Louisville Beer-Drinkers.

The Louisville *Journal* of Monday says:—

Several days ago the Chief of Police announced his intention of enforcing what is known as the Sunday law in this city, commencing with yesterday. Early in the morning yesterday the saloons of the city were opened as usual, and about ten o'clock the police visited them and requested the proprietors to close. This they did promptly, and at 11 o'clock Third street was crowded with thirsty beer-drinkers, who appeared to be spoiling for only one glass of lager. They amused themselves by knocking on the doors of the various establishments where the beverage is usually sold, but there was no admittance. About noon, however, it was quietly whispered around that a back door "up yonder" was opened, and in a short time one of the most popular establishments on that street was crowded with people; but how they got in no outsider could tell. After a while the front door was opened slightly to allow egress, and the rush was so great that it became necessary to open two doors, until finally they were all opened and business began as usual. Other saloon keepers noticing that their neighbor had opened his house also opened theirs, and at two o'clock in the afternoon the beer business was even more flourishing than usual. The saloons where "John Barleycorn" is considered the best drink remained closed for the better part of the day, and some of them were closed during the entire day, but these were few and far between. Taverns where bars were attached were allowed to keep open, but an order was given not to sell whisky or other drinks; but this, in some cases, was totally ignored, and one well versed in the appearance of Louisville on Sunday could perceive no change in this respect during the afternoon. The Chief of Police announced his determination of enforcing the ordinance.

$25,000—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year. Address, T. J. W. "Ledger" Office.
8 9

CITY ITEMS.

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SUMMER CLOTHING NOW TO BE CLOSED OUT AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

A LUXURY OF THE PERIOD.—Regarded from the economic standpoint, SEA MOSS FARINE appears to overshadow every other vegetable nutrient. It contains—as we are informed on good scientific authority—nearly ninety per cent. of nourishing, fattening gelatine; and of all gelatine substances used in cooking it is said to be the cheapest by over fifty per cent., as well as the most digestible. We give these statements, which are authenticated by the signatures of men of eminent reputation, as vouchers for the opinions we have ventured to express on the economic importance of the new article of diet. As to its deliciousness, the "proof of the pudding is in eating it;" and we feel confident that no man or woman who has once eaten of a blanc mange, pudding, custard, cream, Charlotte Russe, or any other delicacy prepared with this marine Godsend, will deny its claim to rank among the table luxuries of the period.

LABOR.—Labor is capital. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commencement of life's great race, he will be certain to accumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earnings. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues on at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers, and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses Plantation Bitters, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

ANOTHER MYSTERY SOLVED.—Chemists being unable to discover the ingredients in fragrant SOZODONT, which removes all stains from the teeth and imparts such a peculiar rosiness to the gums, the public are hereby informed that it is a preparation from the Bark of the QUILLAYA SAPONARIA or Soap Tree of Chili, imported for the first time into this country for this special purpose. Such is the purifying and innocuous effect of this rare botanical agent, that it removes discolorations from the most fragile textile fabrics, without injuring a single thread.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

CLEAR AS THE SKY is that balmy fluid which is taking the place of the unctuous compounds hitherto used for dyeing the hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is as cloudless as "the light in beauty's eyes," and it darkens grey hair to any shade from golden brown to perfect ebony. Sold by all druggists.

THE COMBINATION of a central location for business with a quiet and retired home, is afforded by the addition of forty suites of rooms to the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Travellers will find this hotel one of the best in the land.

THE NEW SHADOW PHOTOGRAPHS and German Chromo Heads, made by A. K. P. TRASK, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

SAVE and mend the pieces, use "SPALDING'S GLUE."

MARRIED.

IRVINE—MINTZER.—On Tuesday, the 16th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 1803 N. Twelfth street, by the Rev. Mr. Henson, Mr. ALEXANDER BARRINGTON IRVINE, son of the Rev. Dr. Irvine, of Montreal, and Editor of the "Philadelphia Trade Journal," to MAGGIE, second daughter of the late John Mintzer, Esq., of this city.

PRITCHITT—OERTELT.—On August 15, in the Chapel of the Burd Asylum of St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. F. J. Clerc, BENJAMIN F. PRITCHITT to ANNA M. CAROLINE OERTELT, both of this city.

DIED.

NICHOLSON.—At Cooper's Point, Camden, N. J., on Tuesday, August 16, 1870, FRANCES SLOCUM, wife of Samuel F. Nicholson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 69 State street, on Friday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock. **

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS.

A FULL STOCK,

Large Assortment of Sizes and Qualities, for sale cheap by

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,

Nos. 205, 207, 209 and 211 North FOURTH Street,

8 11 6t PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,

For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·50 EACH.

DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp1

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

Rheumatism Specially Treated Thirty seven Years.

Chronic Rheumatism, $1000 paid.

Inflammatory Rheumatism, $2000 paid.

Neuralgia in the Head, $3000 paid.

Articular Rheumatism, $4000 paid.

Rheumatism in Kidneys, $5000 paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street; also Hon. Judge Lee, of Camden, with 17,000 others.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured David G. Walton, M. D., Seventh street, below Race. He recommends the remedy highly.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the Rev. John Stockton, Camden, N. J.; a very severe case. Dr. Fitler's Office, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. C. Boyd, No. 1046 S. Fifth; also Mrs. Simmons, No. 337 Dillwyn street. Never failed.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. William B. Elliott, No. 804 N. Seventh. Endorses and recommends it. Prepared No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. Alderman Comly, Twenty-third ward, Frankford. It is the only specific ever discovered.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs Lentz, No. 136 S. Eighth street: also Mrs. Richardson, No. 1538 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of Rheumatism the wife of Rev. Mr. Baggs, Falls of Schuylkill—a severe case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. J. Colton, No. 1109 N. Third. A chronic case; tried everything without benefit.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. E. Milton, M. D., a celebrated Baltimore physician, considered a hopeless case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Theodore Davisson, who resides No. 136 N. Eighth street; also Samuel Cohen, No. 240 N. Eighth.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the wife of Rev. Mr. Davis, Hightstown, N. J. A wonderful, unexpected cure.

DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY

is warranted, under solemn oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five cases in every hundred treated.

ANOTHER CURE BY WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

Mr. Shock, No. 1024 Columbia avenue, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy. No cure, no pay.

A NEW CURE AND A GREAT CURE.

William Weyland, No. 1423 Brinton street, Seventeenth ward, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A CURE.—FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets, W. P., cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE.—GO AND CONSULT HER.

Mrs. E. G. Barton, corner Clinton and Henry streets, Camden, of Rheumatism, by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

John Weckerly, No. 1110 Buttonwood street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. No cure, no pay.

NEURALGIA.

A remarkable cure. S. Griffith, No. 700 Kessler street, a very severe chronic case, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

STUBBORN FACTS—RHEUMATISM CURES.

Griffin Snively, No. 229 George street, Sixteenth ward, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

GEORGE ELLIOTT cured, Frankford; considers it a wonderful remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. BACON cured, No. 928 MARKET Street, Camden, by Dr. FITLER, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. SHOCK cured, No. 1024 COLUMBIA Avenue, by written guarantee

RHEUMATISM.

S. C. ZIMMERMAN cured, No. 1748 MARSHALL, by Dr. FITLER'S Remedy.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy has the following advantages:—

First—It is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Second—It is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.

Third—He has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing our infallible remedy.

Fourth—A limited stated quantity is warranted in every case, and if it fails to cure the money is refunded.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other disease prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like Dr. Fitler's wonderful Rheumatic Remedy is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues we

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

The Finishing Blow

French Soldiers Starving!

Prussian Vessel Captured

CONCENTRATION NEAR CHALONS.

The Battle of Sunday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Vessel Captured.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The North German schooner Pfeil Arrow, which recently sailed from Hartlepool, has been seized by a French war steamer.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Another Prussian note divulging certain negotiations of France is published to-day. Its contents are similar to those of the documents already made public.

The French Finishing Blow.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The *Times* says the French army received its finishing stroke at Metz. A decisive battle will be fought at Chalons, after which English intervention will take place.

The Italian Army.

FLORENCE, Aug. 17.—The Italian Government has increased its army. An extraordinary loan for war purposes has been negotiated.

The French Soldiers Starving.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Correspondents of the various London papers confirm the reports previously published that the French army entered the last conflict in a starving condition.

Organizing at Chalons.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Advices from Paris state that the Emperor is actively organizing large forces at Chalons.

The Main Body of the French.

The main body of the French army is concentrated at Etain, about twelve miles east northeast of Verdun and seventy-six kilometres from Chalons.

[Etain, where the main body of the French army is reported as being concentrated, is a town of 3000 inhabitants, situated in a marshy tract on an affluent of the Moselle, twelve miles E. N. E. of Verdun, and twenty miles W. N. W. of Metz. The Emperor is reported at Chalons, sixty miles to the southwest of his army. French reports, previously received, acknowledge the presence of the Prussians in the neighborhood of Commercy, which is about thirty miles directly south of Etain. This situation looks very much as if the French army had been relieved of the presence of the Emperor.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

The troops now in Algeria are not to be recalled. The Gardes de Paris are demanding to be led into active service.

The Russian Press

is alarmed at the rapid conquests of the Prussians.

The New Prussian Loan

was unsuccessful at Hamburg.

Schools Turned into Hospitals.

The Archbishop of Paris has surrendered all diocesan schools and other institutions under his charge to the French authorities for hospital uses. Over 3000 beds have already been set up in these places.

The Combat of Sunday Night.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The following official news has just been bulletined at the Ministry of War, in this city:—

The Department of War has just received news from the army, which continues to carry out the movements designed. After a brilliant combat on Sunday night, two divisions of the enemy sought to intercept the French march, and were repulsed.

The Emperor has arrived at Chalons, where he is organizing a large force.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

The President

is expected to leave Long Branch for Washington to-morrow evening, arriving here on Friday morning.

A Cabinet Session

will be held on that day.

Naval Orders.

Master Edward L. Pendleton is ordered to the Hydrographic Office: First Assistant Engineer John Purdy to the Kansas: Second Assistant Engineers R. T. Bennett, Truman M. Jones, Theodore Cooper, Henry D. Sellman, and Hugh L. Cline, to examination for promotion. Master John M. Meiggs and Ensign George W. Tyler are detached from signal duty and ordered to the Guerriere.

A STARTLING STORY.

Spiritualism in Harrisburg—Digging for Treasure.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* publishes a long communication, from which we take the following passages:—

We walked up the road a few hundred yards, when of a sudden he turned into the bushes, along a path leading up the high hill to the small, old graveyard, when, perhaps eight or ten feet from the fence, he stopped sudden, looked all around, then stooped down, made a circle movement about three or four feet, and said, there. I said, Patrick, is this the place we must dig? He said yes. I cut the weeds and bushes away the best I could with a dull hatchet, took off my coat and vest, commenced digging, first cutting around the sod with the hatchet, cut I soon found it an uphill business. I dug about six inches or a foot down; the ground was mixed with yellow slate, very solid, although at one time, perhaps over a hundred years ago, had been dug. The spirit spoke to me, said: Dr., you had better go to some neighbor, wake him up, borrow a pick, as we would have to dig deep. I told Mr. Snyder to go down and get a pick and a man to dig, and I would pay him. He left and soon returned, having aroused a man from his bed and brought him along with pick. During their absence, I dug until I came to the root of a tree. I tried to cut it out with a dull hatchet but could not; the spirit smiled and said it was too dull. I then laid it on the ground.

We dug down about three feet when the spirit said, there, you have thrown out a piece of silver. We all carefully examined the dirt and to our great joy found it an old silver coin. We then threw out another shovelful of dirt. Patrick's spirit said, there is a large silver coin. I scratched the dirt away with my fingers and found it. Then the spirit said there is another, something like gold; we found it. Then said we should dig more up. Under there was gold and silver. After digging down about three feet and a half, gathering up all we could, the spirit said stop, you have enough. It said we did not get all: there was more there; we might go back and get it another time if we wanted; it was now near six o'clock. All we have to say is, we sought and found.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The National Labor Congress.

Question of Chinese Emigration.

The Resolutions, Speeches, Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

The Labor Congress.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—In the Labor Congress this morning the following committees were announced:—Ways and Means—Campbell, Illinois, Donahue, New York, Miss Walbridge, Massachusetts, Brady, Pennsylvania, Delano, California. Harrigan, Ohio, Foy, Indiana, Collin, Washington City. Organization—Coggswell, Illinois, Cummings, Massachusetts, Davis, Ohio, Gilchrist, Kentucky, Willard, Illinois.

The resolution on the Cherokee land question, introduced yesterday, came up and was followed by a debate that became stormy at times.

A motion to amend by striking out the word "strike" when settlers were urged to strike for their homes, and insert "and stand," was lost, with other amendments offered, and the original resolutions were adopted.

Mr. McLain, of Boston, offered resolutions repudiating anything looking to the repudiation of the national debt, welcoming men generally to the protection of the laws, but denying the right of capital to import human freight to lessen wages and degrade labor, favoring the adoption of the eight-hour system, protesting against further land grants to private companies for railroads or other purposes, and declaring the time ripe for the formation of a distinct political party in the interest of workingmen.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Precedents.

Mr. Trevillick's address was submitted, the report endorsing the same only so far as pertains to the Chinese emigration question; Mr. Quinn, of the committee, dissenting so far as pertains to the land and money question; and Mr. Weir dissenting from its declarations on the formation of a political party.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—The Democrats of the 9th Illinois District yesterday nominated Thos. W. McNeely for Congress.

German Relief Fair.

The German ladies of this city will shortly hold a grand fair, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of wounded German soldiers.

The Board of Health

has proceeded against fifty-one cow-sheds and dairies located within the city limits.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Delano.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The latest report from Commissioner Delano is that he is improving, but still suffering intensely from his injuries.

The Stamped Envelope Contract.

It is understood that Dempsey & O'Toole, of this city, to whom were awarded the contract for stamped envelopes, may possibly lose it, as rival bidders are making every exertion to have the award annulled before the firm gives bonds, on the ground that they are not actual manufacturers.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 233 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 14

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of (7 8 2tp

Phætons,
Jenny Linds,
Buggies, Etc.,

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

NEW No. 1 MACKEREL,

IN KITTS.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

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THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

"New York Society in the Olden Time," Rt. Rev. Bishop Kip; "Crabbed Age and Youth," E. C. Stedman; "Salt-Water Ethics," Samuel Osgood, D. D.; "Onthank: the Tyrant's Triumph;" "The Brontes and their Home—Two Days at Haworth," Mrs. E. P. Evans; "Montank," F. H. Angier; "Pedro el Moro, the Sword-Blade Maker of Puebla," N. A. Knox; "The Northwestern Boundary Dispute," General Alvord; "Railway Musings," J. H. Vosburg; "Apartment Houses Practically Considered," P. B. Wight; "Arctic Travelling in Winter," George Kennan; "Danish Peasants," Our Danish Contributor; "Malvina," Mrs. J. V. Eames: "Society vs. Insanity," W. A. Hammond, M. D.; "Editorial Notes;" "Literature at Home;" "Literature, Art, and Science Abroad."

The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will make it more important than ever that the United States should insist upon obtaining all their rights in the Northwest, and it is especially necessary that we should be able to command the ship channels of Puget Sound. It was a great mistake that we allowed ourselves to be bullied out of Vancouver's Island, and it will be a greater one if we yield the island of San Juan and its channel to the British. As the question of the occupation of the island is likely to be brought prominently before the public of both countries ere long, General Alvord's paper on "The Northwesernt Boundary Dispute" will be of particular interest:—

There are few people in the United States who have known that, throughout the whole of the civil war, and since 1859, the British and American flags have both been flying on San Juan Island. This joint military occupation has been justly very odious to our Government, to the authorities of Washington Territory, and to the Americans on the disputed islands, and ought to be terminated at the earliest possible moment. There are one hundred and seventy square miles of area in the Archipelago de Haro, sixty of which are arable land and eighty grazing land. The United States should as speedily as possible be placed in full possession, the civil authorities be enabled to exercise therein their functions, and the land-laws be carried into effect. During the Rebellion the people of that frontier were urged to be quiet, and wait until the war was over, and the Government should be at leisure to assert our rights.

The language of the treaty of 15th June, 1846, required that the boundary line should run "along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly, through the middle of said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean."

The English Government claims the Rosario straits, the channel nearest the continent, as the boundary line; we claim the Canal de Haro as the proper boundary.

That our claims to the Archipelago de Haro are of the most unmistakable character abundantly appears to one who will carefully read the Senate document entitled "The Northwestern Boundary Question," which contains a full statement of the whole matter. It begins with a letter of Mr. Seward, which says:—"Every officer of this Government, who had any part in the negotiation, adoption, or ratification of the treaty, assented to it with the full understanding that the deflection of the boundary from the 49th parallel was consented to for the sole purpose of giving the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain, and that, to effect this purpose, the line was to be carried through the Canal de Haro to the Straits of Fuca, on its way to the Pacific Ocean."

This document was prepared in the State Department, by Archibald Campbell, Esq., United States Boundary Commissioner, whose correspondence with Captain J. C. Prevost, of the British navy, the English commissioner, is given at length. Mr. Cass, in his despatch of 20th October, 1859, to Mr. Dallas, very justly says that Mr. Campbell's "whole argument is marked both by ability and research." The entire document is drawn up in the most thorough and conscientious manner. It has, besides an excellent map of the region in dispute, a plate showing four cross-sections of the whole channel:—1st, along the 49th parallel; 2d, along the parallel of 48 deg. 45 min.; 3d, along that of 48 deg. 35 min.; 4th, along that of 48 deg. 25 min. It has, also, a complete physical and geographical description of the Archipelago de Haro, and each of the islands, and quotations from the reports of General Persifer F. Smith and General J. G. Totten, the late Chief of Engineers, showing the military value of these islands. The Boundary Survey had for astronomer, in running the 49th parallel, John G. Parke, then Lieutenant of Engineers, since distinguished as Major-General of Volunteers in every part of the field during the late war. The astronomer of the British Boundary Commission was Col. John S. Hawkins, of the Royal Engineers. The U. S. Coast Survey assisted materially in completing the survey and the excellent maps of the Archipelago de Haro.

We will endeavor to condense, into a few distinct heads, the principal points brought out in the argument on our side.

1st. The Canal de Haro is the shortest, deepest, and widest channel to connect the Gulf of Georgia with the Straits of Fuca. A glance at the cross-sections given in the plate referred to will show that the main body of water goes through that channel to the ocean. It seems to be fair to assert that the treaty means that the line of deepest water (the *filum aquæ*) shall be the boundary-line. The least depth in the Canal de Haro is greater than the maximum depth in the Rosario Straits (see p. 129 of the Senate Document). The average cross-section throughout of the former will show that its surface is about three times that of the Rosario Straits.

2d. It appears that Lord Aberdeen, on the 18th of May, 1846, wrote to the British Minister in Washington that his Government was ready to enter into a negotiation on the basis of "a boundary along the 49th parallel to the seacoast, thence through the Straits of Fuca to the ocean, thus giving to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island and its harbors." To interpret properly this language of Lord Aberdeen, the letter of Mr. Edward Everett to Mr. Campbell, of 29th May, 1858, should be read, which shows that, from the correspondence of Joshua Bates, there is evidence that Lord Aberdeen's attention had been called (by the pamphlet of William Sturgis) to the distinct proposition of yielding all the other islands, except Vancouver's Island, to the United States. Mr. Sturgis, in his lecture delivered on 22d January, 1845, before the Mercantile Library Association in Boston, proposed "a continuation of the parallel of 49 deg. across the Rocky Mountains to tide water, say to the middle of the Gulf of Georgia; thence by the northernmost navigable passage (not north of 49 deg.) to the Straits of Fuca, and down the middle of these Straits to the Pacific Ocean; the navigation of the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Juan de Fuca to be forever free to both parties, all the islands and other territory lying south and east of this line to belong to the United States, and all north and west to Great Britain. Will Great Britain accede to this? I think she will." Mr. Bates afterwards wrote to Mr. Everett that Lord Aberdeen had said to him that he considered Mr. Sturgis' pamphlet "a fair, practicable, and sensible view of the subject," and that it had been read by all the ministers. We think it a very fair inference that Lord Aberdeen purposed in the treaty to carry out this identical programme.

3d. Hon. Louis McLane, our minister to England, on the 18th of May, 1846, wrote to Mr. Buchanan that an arrangement could be made by making the boundary along the 49th parallel to the sea, and thence through the Canal de Haro and Straits of Fuca to the ocean.

4th. It appears plainly that our Senate, at the date of the confirmation of the treaty of 1846, understood distinctly that the Canal de Haro was the boundary line. See the speeches of Mr. Benton and Cass, as quoted in this correspondence.

5th. Islands appertain rather to the continent than to another island. Such has been the principle of the laws of nations, and it has been recognized in discussions with some of the Governments of South America concerning islands near the coast.

6th. The islands of the Archipelago de Haro are more important to us than they possibly can be to England—a fact very clearly set forth by General Totten in the report above referred to. England has, in the first-class harbor of Esquimalt, on Vancouver's Island, all that can be wanted for military or commercial purposes, whereas the United States needs that archipelago as a military and naval station to protect the whole of Puget's Sound. All of our possessions in that quarter are frowned down upon by Vancouver's Island, and Mr. Polk's cry of "54 deg. 40 min. or fight" appeared to indicate at least a clear appreciation of our wants in that quarter—we say it appeared to indicate such an appreciation, for he ought certainly to have insisted to the end on our retention of Vancouver's Island. It is believed that it could then have been easily obtained.

7th. Any one who carefully reads the correspondence will be convinced that this claim was an after-thought. This view is strikingly confirmed on reading the memorandum of Mr. Packenham, the British negotiator, who admits (p. 224) that he cannot call to mind any circumstance of the negotiation "to strengthen or invalidate the pretension now put forward by the United States." This is quoted by Lord Russell, in his despatch of 24th of August, 1859, to Lord Lyons. That, at the end of thirteen years, he could recall nothing to invalidate our claim, is very significant. It is plain, from Mr. Bancroft's letter of 29th of March, 1847, to Mr. Buchanan, that the British claim to the Haro Archipelago originated with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The above closes our resume of the principal points brought forward in the correspondence; but we must add a few words concerning the military occupation of San Juan, which caused the incorporation in this report of the whole of Senate document of January 30, 1860, setting forth the causes and results of General Scott's visit to Puget's Sound in 1859. This covers seventy-four pages of Document No. 29. The joint occupation was established by General Scott after General Harney had, without a particle of authority, attempted to embroil the two nations, not on the main question of the boundary-line, but on quite another, viz., whether he should be justified in taking exclusive possession of the islands pending the action of the two commissioners then on the ground for the purpose of deciding the boundary-line. This exclusive possession he continued, notwithstanding the language of Mr. Marcy, in his letter of 17th July, 1855, to Mr. Crampton, which expressly provided that, pending the running of the boundary, neither party "should exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the disputed limits." We have avoided calling this the "San Juan Question," as that might be misunderstood as referring to the action of Harney, and not to the northwestern boundary dispute. His action only obscured the main question, and kept our Government busy for a twelvemonth in clearing away the smoke thus raised; and it led to the joint military occupation instituted by General Scott, which does not appear to have hastened the settlement of the question.

The briefest notice of this correspondence requires an allusion to two things in the language of the British negotiators. Whereas our commissioner was simply instructed to carry out the treaty and run the boundary-line, Captain Prevost's powers were limited, and he was instructed, under any circumstances, not to surrender San Juan. Lord Russell, in his letter to Lord Lyons of the 24th August, 1859, indicates a similar ultimatum. There is a small intermediate channel leaving San Juan on the west, and Lopez and Orcas Islands on the east, and they would fain persuade us into accepting it, though plainly not answering the requirements of the treaty, and though its acceptance would imply that neither party was right in the controversy. As introductory to proposing this solution (which should be unsatisfactory to either party), Lord Russell said, "No settlement of the question will be accepted by her Majesty's Government which does not provide for the Island of San Juan being reserved to the British Crown." So, forsooth, the only possible solution of the San Juan question which could be made must be our surrender of San Juan!

We have read with great satisfaction the reply of Mr. Cass, in his letter of 20th October, 1859, to Mr. Dallas, in which he says:—"If this declaration is to be insisted on, it must terminate the negotiation at its threshold, because this Government can permit itself to enter into no discussion with that of Great Britain, or any other power, except upon terms of perfect equality."

On the 12th December, 1857, Mr. Campbell applied to Captain Prevost for a full copy of his instructions. Not until the 22d February, 1859, did Lord Malmesbury, then in the Foreign Office, furnish Mr. Dallas a copy of that portion of the instructions by which it appeared that on the 20th December, 1856, the British Commissioner, in his original instructions, was directed to insist on an "intermediate channel;" and, if he could not obtain the adoption of that, must propose to refer the question back to the respective Governments. The same scheme is again indicated in August, 1859, by Lord Russell. And we venture to say that a persistent effort, on the part of England, to obtain the same "intermediate channel," is discernible throughout the recent negotiations with the Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

It will not be out of place here to make a reference to the steady policy of Great Britain to acquire all over the globe commanding positions—capes, headlands, and harbors, which may control the commerce of the world. It is true that the wars with Napoleon led to the acquirement of many of them, as in the case of Malta and Mauritius. Thus the maritime ascendancy of England was only promoted by those wars, early in this century, giving cause and opportunity for the seizure of important positions.

Without any very thorough search for such a list, we will name Aden, Singapore, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Cape of Good Hope, Falkland Islands, St. Helena, Sierre Leone, Heligoland, the Channel Islands, New Zealand, the West India Islands, Bermuda, Vancouver's Island, Newfoundland, Cape Breton.

To these should be added India, Burmah, Australia, British Columbia, and the Canadas; but these acquisitions are continental, and belong not to the class of commanding military and naval positions to which we have referred. It is true that in some of these countries, as in India, it is claimed that England seeks only commercial ascendancy and not territorial additions; but the distinction is a very refined one, and, practically, India is British territory.

Now, however ready we are to rejoice that the British power, the Anglo-Saxon race, and the English language should be extended to such regions as Australia and New Zealand, yet it will not be wise for statesmen or diplomatists to forget or ignore this appetite of the British Lion to absorb commanding military positions whenever the chance is offered. We wish the utmost success to every legitimate scheme for the prosperity of those dominions. The motherland has an irresistible claim on our kindred sympathies when she promotes the spread of civilization and Christianity, upon which subject it was right and natural for Mr. Reverdy Johnson to descant. Kossuth was in the habit of often saying "the solidarity of nations," meaning that all nations are bound together "with mutual responsibility, each for all," with joint interest and fellowship; or are, in sailor phrase, "all on the same bottom," to use the expressive words of Dr. Trench. It is true that our common humanity "makes the whole world kin;" that the best rivalry and highest ambition should be to do the utmost to advance the welfare and improvement of the whole human family; but while we would freely admit that we are susceptible to all the enkindling emotions which such cosmopolitan views excite, it is, in practical life, necessary to treat nations and governments as we find them. There is deep wisdom as well as great pathos in that passage in the farewell address of Washington in which he was forced to a like conclusion:—"It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. * * * The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment, which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it to be rendered impossible by its vices?"

From Mr. Bancroft's letter of the 29th March, 1847, to Mr. Buchanan, it should seem that he, at that early date, had intimations that the Hudson's Bay Company wished to get some of the islands in the Archipelago de Haro. The first development of the claim occurred when our tax-gatherers levied a tax on some sheep of the Hudson's Bay Company, on San Juan Island, in 1855. The company intended to evade the payment of said tax, and the sheriff of Washington Territory seized some of the sheep, and sold them to meet the tax.

In 1858, Dickens, in the "Household Words," said that the Government of Great Britain should "make of one of these islands a second Cronstadt, thus securing, as with a padlock, her possessions on the Pacific coast." A "second Malta" would have been a more appropriate name for San Juan than a second Cronstadt. It is a commanding position, like Malta, but does not command the channel. Neither Malta nor Gibraltar command the channels in their vicinity, but they are favorably situated to assist in guarding commercial interests. Such is the situation of San Juan Island, as ably set forth by General Totten. It is not needed by England, which has Esquimalt opposite, as we have above explained. Esquimalt, indeed, has been for twelve years a large naval station for the British navy, and they need no other or better in that region. But we do need San Juan Island and the Archipelago de Haro as an offset to the preponderant and threatening vicinity of Vancouver's Island. And the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Puget's Sound will make this fact every day more and more evident to our people.

This brings us to allude to the treaty now before the Senate, negotiated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, which proposes to submit this question to arbitration, the President of the Swiss Confederation to be the arbiter. "All correspondence, documents, maps, surveys, etc., relating to the subject, shall be placed at his disposal within twelve months after the ratification of the treaty. The referee is to endeavor to deduce the precise line of boundary from the words of the treaty of 1846; but, if unable to do so, he is at liberty to determine upon some line which will, in his opinion, furnish an equitable solution of the difficulty, and be the nearest approximation that can be made to an accurate construction thereof." His "decision to be final and conclusive, and carried into immediate effect."

At the last session of Congress, the Senate, we think, wisely declined to ratify this treaty. It is said that an able speech against it was made by the Hon. Jacob N. Howard, Senator from Michigan.* We hope that, when the Senate again assembles, this treaty will be definitely rejected. We believe that the whole scope and effect of the provision above quoted would be to invite and lead to a compromise channel, and there are ample reasons why any such result should be resisted. We believe that, if Mr. Sumner had seriously taken hold of this question, he would have found at least equal ground for the rejection of this treaty as for that respecting the Alabama claims. Whatever respect we may have for the motives of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, it is apparent that, in the negotiation of this treaty, he was insensibly led to the use of phraseology calculated to prejudice our claims in this boundary question. We believe that it can be settled without arbitration, and that the British Government will yield to us the Canal de Haro as the boundary.

Our people have been averse to arbitrations ever since an attempt was made, thirty years ago, to settle the Northeastern Boundary Question by its submission to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. It was time wasted; for, as he attempted to decide nothing, but proposed to run a line halfway between the two, "splitting the difference," our Government (which had reserved that privilege) refused to consent to his proposition.

It is asking a great deal of us to propose to submit such a question as our Northwestern boundary to arbitration. Our claims are of so clear and positive a character that it must be very hard for one familiar with them to consent to such a process. And we do not wonder that the people of Washington Territory have sent the protest against arbitration presented to the Senate on the 19th January, 1869, by Senator Corbett.

We wish to speak with entire respect of the British Government, which seems desirous to close up the topics of difference between the two Governments. But it does not require a remembrance of the doctrine of total depravity, it only requires a wholesome recurrence to poor human nature as it is, and to the spirit of encroachment which powerful nations too often adopt, to place us on our guard.

This is a claim concerning which Mr. Bancroft, in his letter of the 15th of June, 1858, to Mr. Campbell, said, "It should be met at the outset as one too preposterous to be entertained." Again, "The Hudson's Bay Company may naturally enough covet the group of islands east of that channel, but the desire, which can never amount to a claim, should not be listened to for a moment."

Diplomacy has examples in which a claimant whose side is weakest, whose cause is unsubstantial, finally gets a slice by mere perseverance, by the mere process of raising the smoke of contest. It will readily be seen that such results would not be very satisfactory and statesmanlike, and would not promote the cause of permanent peace. The refined civilization of the age would seek an adjustment founded on justice, and not one of a hollow character—a Banquo's ghost to haunt the diplomacy of the future.

* Since writing the above we have seen the speech of Senator Howard, the injunction of secrecy having been removed. It is a full and forcible argument against the ratification of the treaty. It presents many of the points we have givin above in favor of our claims in this controversy.

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Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

8 15 5t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,

9 8 5 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week [at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

AUGUST, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

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Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 11 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE SECRET TREATY.

Count Bismarck's Pronunciamento—The Prussian Diplomatic Indictment of Napoleon.

Count Bismarck, as Chancellor of the North German Confederation, has addressed the following circular despatch to the representatives of the North German Confederation at the Courts of neutral States:—

BERLIN, July 29, 1870.

The expectation expressed by Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone in the British Parliament that more exact information in reference to the draft treaty of Count Benedetti would be furnished by the two Powers concerned was in a preliminary manner fulfilled on our side by the telegrams which I addressed to Count Bernstorff on the 27th instant. Telegraph form only enabled me to make a short statement, which I now complete in writing. The document published by the London *Times* contains by no means the only proposition of a similar nature which has been made to us on the part of the French. Even before the Danish war attempts addressed to me were made both by official and unofficial French agents to effect an alliance between France and Prussia, with the object of mutual aggrandizement. It is scarcely necessary for me to point out the impossibility of such a transaction for a German Minister, whose position is dependent on his being in accord with the national feeling: its explanation is to be found in the want of acquaintance of French statesmen with the fundamental conditions of existence among other peoples. Had the agents of the Paris Cabinet be en competent to observe the state of German affairs such an illusion would never have been entertained in Paris as that Prussia could permit herself to accept the aid of France in regulating German affairs. Your Excellency is, of course, as well acquainted as I am myself with the ignorance of the French as regards Germany. The endeavors of the French Government to carry out, with the assistance of Prussia, its covetous views in reference t Belgium and the Rhine frontier, were brought to my notice even before 1862, therefore before my accession to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I cannot regard it as my task to transfer such communications, which were purely of a personal nature, to the sphere of international negotiation, and I believe it will be best to withhold the most interesting contribution which I could make towards the elucidation of the matter from private letters and conversations. The abovementioned tendencies of the French Government were first recognizable by the external influence on European politics, and the attitude favorable to us which France assumed in the German-Danish conflict. The subsequent bad feeling which France displayed towards us in reference to the treaty of Gastien was attributable to the apprehension lest a durable strengthening of the Prusso-Austrian alliance should deprive the Paris Cabinet of the fruits of this its attitude. France before 1865 reckoned upon the outbreak of war between us and Austria, and again willingly made approaches to us as soon as our relations with Vienna began to be unfriendly.

Before the outbreak of the Austrian war proposals were made to me, partly through relatives of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and partly by confidential agents, which each time had for their objects smaller or larger transactions for the purpose of effecting mutual aggrandizement. At one time the negotiations were about Luxemburg or about the frontier of 1814, with Landau and Saarlouis: at another about larger objects, from which the French-Swiss cantons and the question where the linguistic boundaries of Piedmont were to be drawn, were not excluded. In May, 1866, these pretensions took the form of a proposition for an offensive and defensive alliance, and the following extract of its chief features is in my possession:—

1. En cas de Congres, poursuvre d'accord la cession de la Venetie a l'Italie et l'annexion des Duches a la Prusse. 2. Si le Congres n'aboutit pas alliance offensive et defensive. 3. Le Roi de Prusse commencera les hostilites dans les dix jours de la separation du Congres. 4. Si le Congres ne se reunit pas, la Prusse attaquera dans 30 jours apres la signature du present traite. 5. L'Empereur des Francais declarera la guerre a l'Autriche, des que les hostilites seront commences entre l'Autriche et la Prusse en 30 jours, 300,000. 6. On ne fera pas de paix separee avec l'Autriche. 7. La paix se fera sous les conditions suivantes: la Venetie a l'Italie, a la Prusse les territoires Allemands ci-dessous (7@8 millions d'apres aux choix plus, la reforme federale dans le sens Prussien); pour la France, le territoire entre Moselle et Rhin, sans Coblence ni Mayence compremant 500,000 ames de Prusse, la Baviere, rive gauche du Rhin, Bukenfeld, Hombourg, Darmstadt, 213,000 ames. 8. Convention militaire et maritime entre la France et la Prusse des la signature. 9. (Adhesion du Roi d'Italie.)

The strength of the army with which the Emperor, in accordance with article five, would assist us, was in written explanations placed at 300,000 men—the number of souls comprised in the aggrandizement which France sought for 1,800,000 souls, according to French calculations, which, however, did not agree with the actual statistics. Every one who is familiar with the secret diplomatic and military history of the year 1866 will see glimmering through these clauses the policy which France pursued simultaneously towards Italy (with whom she at the same time so secretly negotiated), and subsequently towards Prussia and Italy.

In June, 1866, after we had rejected the above schemes of alliance, notwithstanding several almost threatening warnings to accept it, the French Government began to calculate on the Austrians being victorious over us, and upon our making a bid for French assistance, after the eventuality of our defeat, to pave the way for which, diplomatically, French diplomacy was occupied to the uttermost. That the Congress anticipated in the foregoing draft of alliance, and again proposed later, would have had the effect of causing our three months' alliance with Italy to expire without our having profited by it is well known to your Excellency, as is also the fact that France, in the further agreements relative to Custoza, was busied in prejudicing our situation, and, if possible, bringing about our defeat. The patriotic affliction of the Minister Rouher furnishes a comment upon the further course of events. Since that time France has not ceased leading us into temptation by offers at the cost of Germany and Belgium. I had never any doubt as to the impossibility of acceding to any such offers, but I consider it useful, in the interests of peace, to permit the French statesmen to hold these illusions, peculiar to them, so long as it should be possible so to do without giving even a verbal assent to their propositions. I imagined that the annihilation of the French hopes would endanger the preservation of peace, the maintenance of which was in the interest both of Germany and Europe. I was not of the opinion of those politicians who considered it unadvisable to shun by all means in one's power a war with France on the ground that such a war was in any case unavoidable. No one can so clearly foresee the designs of Divine Providence, and I look upon even a victorious war as an evil in itself, which the statesmanship of a country must strive to spare its people. I could not in my calculations leave out the possibility that in the constitution and policy of France changes might arise which would relieve the two great neighboring people from the necessity of war—a hope which was favored by each postponement of the rupture. For these reasons I was silent about the propositions made, and delayed the negotiations about them without ever on my side giving a promise. After the negotiations with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands fell, as is well known, to the ground, extended proposals were again addressed to me by France, including in their purport Belgium and South Germany. At this conjuncture comes the communication of the Benedetti manuscript. That the French ambassador, without the assent of his sovereign, and on his own responsibility, drew up these propositions, handed them to me, and negotiated them, modifying them in certain places as I advised, is as unlikely as was the statement on another occasion that the Emperor Napoleon had not agreed to the demand for our surrendering Mayence, which was officially made to me in August, 1866, by the French ambassador under threat of war in case of our refusal. The different phases of French bad feeling and lust for war which we have gone through from 1866 to 1869 coincided with tolerable exactness with the willingness or unwillingness for negotiations which the French agents believed they met with in me. In 1866, at the time when the Belgian railway affair was being prepared, it was intimated to me by a high personage, who was not a stranger to the former negotiations, than in case of a French occupation of Belgium "*nous trouverions notre Belgique ailleurs.*" Similarly on other occasions I had been given to understand that in a solution of the Eastern question France would seek its share not in far-off places, but close upon its boundaries. I am under the impression that it was only the definitive conviction that no enlargement of the frontiers was to be achieved with us that has led the Emperor to the determination to strive to obtain it against us. I have, besides, reason to believe that had the publication in question not taken place, so soon as our and the French preparations for war were complete propositions would have been made to us by France jointly, and, at the head of a million armed men, to carry out against unarmed Europe the proposals formerly made to us, and either before or after the first battle to conclude peace on the basis of the Benedetti proposals and at the expense of Belgium.

Concerning the text of these proposals I remark that the draft in our possession is from beginning to end from the hand of Count Benedetti, and written on the paper of the Imperial French Embassy, and that the ambassadors here, including the representatives of Austria, Great Britain, Russia, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Hesse, Italy, Saxony, Turkey, and Wurtemberg, who have seen the original, have recognized the handwriting. In article one Count Benedetti at the very first reading withdrew the closing passage, placing it in brackets, after I had remarked that it presupposed the interference of France in the internal affairs of Germany, which I, even in private documents, could not allow. Of his own accord he made an important marginal correction in article two, in my presence. On the 24th inst. I informed Lord A. Loftus verbally of the existence of the document in question, and on his expressing doubts invited him to a personal inspection of the same. On the 27th of this month he took note of it and convinced himself that it was in the handwriting of his former French colleague. If the Imperial Cabinet now repudiates attempts for which it has sought since 1864, both by promises and threats, to obtain our co-operation, this is easily to be explained in presence of the political situation.

Your Excellency will please read this document to M.——, and hand him a copy.

BISMARCK.

FELLING TREES ON PUGET SOUND.—The morning repast being over, each one goes to his work—the chopper with his "board" and two axes: one to cut through the thick bark, and the other, ground very sharp and thin, to cut the clear wood. The mere "felling of a tree," as generally understood by woodmen, is but a simple matter of labor; but in the forests of Oregon and Washington Territory it is quite a novel undertaking. The tree being extremely large at its base, with immense outspreading roots, and frequently "shaky," or perhaps a little decayed at the "butt," it is found to be a saving of labor to cut it sometimes as high up as fifteen feet from the ground. To do this, the chopper makes a square notch into it, as high up as practicable, and inserts the end of his board—which is about five feet long and eight or nine inches wide, furnished with an iron "up" at the end, which catches in the upper side of the notch in the tree, preventing it from slipping out when the man is standing on it; he then leaps upon the board, cuts another notch as high up as he can reach; strikes his axe into the trunk above his head, holding on to the helve with one hand, he sticks his toes into the notch below, and then removes the board from it to the notch above, while, half jumping and climbing, he mounts his board again. If high enough up, he chips off the bark with his heavier axe, and then, with his thin, sharp one, cuts a broad "scarf" into the heart of the tree on the side he desires it to fall; then, chopping the other side till the tree is about to come down, he calls out "Under! under!" as a warning signal. A few more strokes with the keen axe and the leviathan of the forest begins to bow its towering top. When sure of its falling the chopper flings his axes at a distance to the ground, and quickly removes his board to the notch below; then, swinging himself clear of the ponderous roots, he jumps to the ground, while the tree comes down with a crashing noise that is heard for miles distant.

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C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburr Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 5:50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 2:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

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CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:20 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:20, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with return train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, ant 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternooon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	10 A. M. & 12:50 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:19 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	8:30 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05,

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR REPORTS BY CABLE

Great Strategical Movement

A Sortie at Strasburg.

French Again Repulsed.

Eugenie Going to England.

The Battle of Woerth.

Particulars of the Fight

The Retreat a Rout.

Napoleon's Growing Unpopularity.

The Excitement in Paris.

FROM EUROPE.

The Great Battle.

PARIS, Aug. 17—5 A. M.—The *Journal Officiel* has just appeared, but it has nothing of the great battle.

The *Gaulois*, however, states that important and satisfactory despatches were received here yesterday.

Marshal Bazaine

insists upon secrecy being observed so far as his movements are concerned.

Report that the Prussians Demand an Armistice.

It is reported that Prince Frederick Charles has sent a flag of truce, demanding an armistice, in order to bury his dead, which was refused by the French commander.

A Great Strategical Movement.

There is no doubt that hard fighting has been going on since Saturday last, the French being engaged in a great strategical movement involving a series of engagements. As the operations are carried on in a place where communication is difficult, the telegraph wires having been cut, news necessarily comes forward slowly.

The Excitement in Paris.

The city is greatly agitated. All night long great crowds surrounded the Ministry of the Interior and other places where news is posted. Many rumors are circulating, but without official advices they cannot be traced.

An Affair at Strasburg.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Last evening the garrison at Strasburg made a sortie toward Ouyard, but were driven back with heavy loss. They also lost three guns.

Eugenie to go to England.

The rumor that the Empress Eugenie has applied to the Belgian Government for permission to traverse that country on her way to England is confirmed.

Parisians Anxious for War News.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—In view of the public impatience to know the result of the late battle, the *Constitutionnel* this morning publishes an article saying that "the brave generals now risking their lives in defense of their country cannot, while thus engaged, know all the results gained; besides, it is inconsiderate, in view of operations so multiplied and complicated, to give partial details which might prove to be premature.

"We engage that citizens will await the result with confidence. The Government will be faithful to its promise and will communicate immediately all that comes to it. It will be more than ever prompt on this occasion." Other Paris journals have articles similar in tone.

Napoleon's Unpopularity.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The growing unpopularity of the Emperor at Paris, is altogether due to his interference with the army, instead of leaving it to the command of military experts.

Telegraph Wires Cut.

The *Post* says that telegraphs have been cut in the rear of the Prussians.

The French are chary of news at present, and fighting seems to be good for a week without a decisive result. The French are ready to fight till the end. Paris thus far is unadvised of army reverses. If the Prussians approach Paris a revolution is inevitable.

How the Emperor was Misled.

The *Times* says the Emperor now knows how grossly he has been misled as to the war establishment, and how the public money has been squandered. He can also see how he has been misguided as to the anti-Prussian feeling in Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, etc.

Napoleon's Personal Effects.

It is said that boxes containing Napoleon's private property are arriving at Madrid, and similar stories are telegraphed here from various points in Belgium.

The Affair at La Villette—The Attack on the Paris Fire Brigade.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1870.—The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Paris writes on Monday (15th):—"For the first time for years the 15th of August has not been celebrated. The good sense of the people protested in anticipation against the usual demonstrations, though holding themselves ready in the event of victory to be enthusiastic. Moreover, yesterday afternoon, in the remote corner of La Villette, a sanguinary onslaught was made upon a post occupied by a company of *pompiers*—the 'Unmerciful' fire brigade. About 4 o'clock nearly forty individuals, armed with revolvers and poniards concealed, having marched down the Rue d'Aubervilliers, suddenly drew up in line in front of No. 156 Boulevard de la Villette, and summoned the man on duty to surrender his post. The sentry, seeing them about to make a dash through the open door, placed himself across it. One of the group drew a revolver and shot him dead. A sergent-de-ville hearing the report, rushed up to ascertain the cause, received a bullet in the breast, above the heart, and also fell dead. The occupants of the post rushed to the windows, but the assailants, drawn up in double line, fired a volley *en masse*, then rushed into the guard-house and seized four Chassepots and two cartridge-boxes.

"Having accomplished this murderous feat, the band made a precipitate retreat, shouting 'Vive la Republique.' A lieutenant named Cottrez was inside when the group came up. As soon as he saw the men he demanded their business. Their reply was a shout of 'Vive la Republique.' The lieutenant then ordered his men to go inside, shut the door and load their guns. Seeking to gain time, he asked the group again what was the object of their demonstration. Their leader, a small man very well dressed, answered, 'We are going to proclaim a republic. Give us your guns and come with us to the Corps Legislatif.' 'Come, come!' said the lieutenant, still aiming to gain time:—'Are we not soldiers? You know we don't fire upon the people, but is it not our duty to march off with you, if you want to proclaim a republic? Just go on a little further.' The leader of the band answered, 'We know a trick worth two of that. Hand us over your guns.' 'Never!' exclaimed the lieutenant. 'Then we shall take them,' was the rejoinder; and at this moment the whole group drew out their revolvers and discharged them. The sentinel fell. A corporal named Babon received two wounds from bullets and one from a stab. The lieutenant was not injured.

"The report of firearms brought out people from their houses, who rushed upon the band. These wretches then began to use their revolvers right and left and to stab every one within reach. Sergents-de-ville now appeared upon the scene, and, sword in hand, endeavored to surround the madmen. One of the former received a bullet, and having fallen was trampled to death by the band. A girl six years old was killed in her mother's arms. The fight now became general; men were falling right and left; some were running away and others were in pursuit. The Commissary of Police of the Rue Tangier now exclaimed, 'Whoever will follow me, now come on!' Citizens upon this rushed upon the rioters, who, having no more ammunition and seeing themselves likely to be overpowered, immediately fled, followed by the people exclaiming, 'They are Prussians. Kill them!'

"Besides two men killed, three police agents received severe wounds. It is feared that many inhabitants of the neighborhood were injured. The leader of the band was almost immediately apprehended. A tall, well-dressed man was also arrested at night. He called himself an Englishman, but spoke with a strong German accent. He had a number of sovereigns and gold 'Frederick' pieces. A number of arrests have been made, including the originator of the plot.

"Paris being in a state of siege, this act comes under the head of offenses to be tried by military law. A military tribunal will sit this evening. It is next to certain that the men who have been taken red-handed will have short shrift. It was a cowardly, wanton, purposeless attack. It is certain that the republican party has nothing to do with these atrocious ruffians."

Details of the Battle of Woerth—MacMahon's Retreat a Rout.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A special correspondent on Thursday from the headquarters of the Crown Prince sends an account of the battle at Woerth, thus:—

The swift and skilful movement against Weissenburg, resulting in the complete success of our arms, was but a foretaste of the storm which threatened the northern part of Alsace. On the second day after Weissenburg came the battle of Woerth, and the Crown Prince gained a great victory over the ablest general in the French army. It is admitted that the French fought with reckless courage, and that they inflicted heavy losses on their opponents; but the fact of this hard fighting and of this heavy loss shows how serious a defeat was sustained by MacMahon. I traversed the little field while the dead still lay unburied on the trampled ground, and could form a good idea of how the fight had gone by the ghastly evidence which remained. Woerth is at the bottom of a fertile valley, between two ridges of cultivated ground. There is a quantity of wooded land in the neighborhood, and especially behind the French position, or on the western side of the valley, there is a strip of forest, which forms a cover for retreating troops. The little river Bruden, not big enough in summer time to float a skiff, flows through the village, and a high road comes winding down towards the village on the eastern side of the valley, flanked by trees.

Here was the Prussian position, stretching far to the right and left. Along the road were heaps of spiked helmets to be seen, and cartloads of needle-guns collected under the trees at a distance. The French musketry had told more heavily than the Prussian, and I heard that the French artillery had been well served. But, though the burying parties were busy with the German dead on the eastern side of the Woerth, there was more than an exchange of the slaughterous work on the western side.

Here the Prussians and Bavarians had pushed forward in strong force, and their fire had told fearfully upon the French. The high spirit and rigid discipline of the one army had been more than a match for the desperate resistance of the other. Whole companies of Frenchmen had been moved down in their wild attempts to check the enemy's advance. It had been a tolerably equal fight in some places, for the ground was strewn with German dead; but more and more Frenchmen had fallen in proportion. The black Turcos and wide trowsers Zouaves lay thick at many points, and the Cuirassiers had suffered much. There were steel breastplates and brass helmets scattered thickly on the line of the retreat; while the dead horses in all directions might be counted by hundreds. And so westward through the wood went the traces of increasing disaster—officers and men lying grimly where they had fallen, some of them in quite shady places, as though they were picnickers asleep, and pools of blood where the wounded lay.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 17—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91¾ for money and account. American securities firm. United States 5-20s of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 85¾; 10-40s, 83. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18; Illinois Central firmer at 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened firmer; middling uplands, 8½@8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞@9d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 8s. 11d.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Treasure Remittances.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The treasure remittances last week overland to New York amounted to $282,000.

Arizona Politics.

In Arizona Sylvester Mowry is stumping the Territory against McCormick.

Indians Killed.

The troops have killed thirty-three Indians in the past three months.

The Mines

are flourishing, and the quartz crushers are fully employed, and the placers vigorously worked.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sale of Scrap Iron.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—There is shortly to be a sale of a large quantity of scrap iron at the Washington Yard, under the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The U. S. Steamer Wabash

is to be docked at Boston.

Respect to Farragut.

The Navy Department closed at noon to-day out of respect to the memory of Admiral Farragut.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Idaho takes out $85,000 and the China $1,396,090 in specie to-day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Francis Hobb, a blacksmith, residing at No. 922 Coates street, was fatally injured on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad on Monday evening, under the following circumstances:—He had been attending the festivities at the Schuetzen Park, Indian Queen lane, and indulged rather too freely in drink during the afternoon. While returning to the city at about 7 o'clock, he amused himself by standing on the platform and throwing out his arm—even striking at objects along the route. This conduct he kept up until the cars were passing the 7 P. M. up train for Germantown, at Turner's lane, near Oakdale, when he was knocked between the passing trains. The up train badly mangled him, cutting off his right arm and crushing his right leg to a jelly, and cutting him about the head. The injured man was picked up by the Germantown train and conveyed to Town Hall, where all that surgical and medical skill could avail was afforded him. His arm was amputated, but before the same operation could be performed on his leg he began slowly to sink, and expired at about 11 P.M., less than four hours after receiving his injuries. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children.

ASSAULT AND BATTERIES.—Last evening Policeman McNulty, of the Seventeenth district, arrested one John Gamble for disorderly conduct. John turned on the policeman and handled him pretty roughly. For this he was held to answer by Alderman Bonsall.

Louis Johnson (colored) got into a quarrel with another colored man last evening at Twelfth and Market streets, which ended in a fight, in which Louis hammered his antagonist severely. Louis was then arrested and bound over by Alderman Jones to appear at court.

Cassandra Dubosq had an altercation with Julius Gibson last night at Seventh and Shippen streets. Cassandra had an axe, which she used over the head of Julius. A policeman prevented further damage, and Alderman McCloskey accommodated the belligerent Cassandra with quarters at the County Prison.

A FEMALE SWINDLER.—A woman, small in stature, dressed in black, and giving the name of Mrs. Kleiner, has been swindling the residents of Camden within a few days. She has been falsely representing that she is the widow of a man who was killed in a foundry in that vicinity, and has a dead child in a hospital at Twenty-second and Locust streets, in this city. She states that unless she obtains $9 the child will be interred in the Potter's field. She also plays upon the feelings of those from whom she is seeking alms by stating that she is an attendant at the church to which they belong, and that her children attend the Sunday-school. Yesterday she succeeded in obtaining sums from several families.

MARKET THIEVES.—Michael Powell was arrested this morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, while in the act of carrying off a basket of potatoes, which did not belong to him, from the Spruce street market. At the same time and place John Shaffer was captured with a basket of plums which had been purchased by another party. Both prisoners were locked up in the Third District Station, and after a hearing before the magistrate were sent to prison.

Sergeant Gilchrist, of the Seventh district, arrested at 5 o'clock John Slang, who was appropriating to his own use a basket of potatoes which he had taken from a stand at the foot of Vine street. Alderman Toland held John to appear at court.

BECK'S BAND EXCURSION.—The excursions of Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, have become so popular that it would be unnecessary to give them more than a passing notice, were it not for the fact that the committee who have them in charge are constantly devising some new pleasures for their many patrons. Evidence of this will be shown by perusal of the advertisement in another column of the excursion of to-morrow, on which occasion they will give their friends an opportunity of seeing the famous Central Park of New York, and comparing it with our own. An excursion of this kind is not an every-day occurrence, and we say to all who have the time to spare, "make the most of it."

A SWINDLER.—A night or two since a man giving the name of Charles Walter introduced himself to John Reimer, residing at No. 230 North Front street, and represented himself without money or friends. Mr. Reimer took him in, fed him, and accommodated him with lodgings for the night. Next morning the host introduced Charles to a tobacco dealer named Francesco Luis, who gave the latter a quantity of cigars and to dispose of on commission. He was also provided with a license. Since then Charles has not been seen, and it is imagined that he has reciprocated the kindness shown him by decamping.

MUNDY'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Mr. D. H. Mundy, the active and efficient agent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, gives his thirteenth annual moonlight excursion to Atlantic City on Saturday evening next, the last boat leaving Vine street wharf at 8 o'clock P. M. Mr. Mundy's excursions have always given the utmost satisfaction to the large number of participants that are sure to patronize them, and the one announced for Saturday evening next cannot fail to be equally successful, and afford a delightful and enjoyable time to all who avail themselves of the pleasures of the occasion.

FIRE.—At 4 o'clock this morning a policeman of the Fourth district discovered smoke issuing over the transom of the door of the dwelling No. 120 N. Seventh street, occupied by Samuel Middleton. He broke open the door, and with the assistance of the firemen, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the first flight of stairs had been destroyed. The fire originated from the intense heat created by a smelting furnace located in the adjoining building. The family of Mr. Middleton were out of town.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The steamer John A. Warner, with a band of music board, will make an excursion up the river every Thursday, starting from Chesnut street wharf at 9½ A. M., and stopping at Beverly, Burlington and Bristol. The price of excursion tickets is only 30 cents, and the public are thus enabled to make enjoyable trips to the beautiful villages on the Delaware at a price so small that it is scarcely worth mentioning.

A HIGHWAYMAN.—Last evening a gentleman, while walking along St. John street, near Wood, was approached by a fellow, who, without saying a word, drew a blackjack and struck him over the head. The cries of the injured man attracted the attention of a policeman, who arrested one John Keen. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Cahill, who bound him over in $800 bail for trial.

CASUALTIES.—William Miller had a thumb cut off yesterday afternoon, while working at a hay-cutting machine in an establishment at Twenty-fourth and Bucknell streets.

R. J. Radcliffe was badly cut about the head and body yesterday, by falling through the hatchway at an egg-packing store on Callowhill street, near St. John.

WIFE BEATER.—Matthew Yost, living at Front and Otter streets, has been held by Alderman Shoemaker to answer the offense of beating his wife last evening.

DESILVER'S WAR MAP.—A very cheap and convenient war map has just been published by Desilver, which will be found handy to have in the house by those who wish to follow the movements of the hostile armies. There is a complete map of Europe, with separate maps of Germany and France, all on the same sheet.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.—James Lynch, aged sixteen years, has been arrested on a charge preferred by his mother of stealing from her a silver watch and chain, a wedding ring, and a gold pencil. Alderman Pancoast heard the case and sent the boy to the House of Refuge.

SUPPOSED DROWNING CASE.—At midnight, Lieutenant Smith, of the Delaware Harbor force, found a Kossuth hat and a dinner-kettle on Vine street wharf. The articles are supposed to belong to some one who has drowned himself.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—An unsuccessful attempt to rob the cigar store of Daniel Baker, No. 1514 Ridge avenue, was made at 2 o'clock this morning. The noise made by the thieves awakened the inmates of the establishment.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Six pieces of gingham were picked up last night on Broad street, near the Masonic Temple. They are at the Sixth District Police Station awaiting an owner.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1870.

The money market, on the whole, is emphatically dull both on business and speculative account. The demand for call loans is extremely light, reflecting the absence of spirit at the Stock Board, but business men are beginning to forecast the future in view of a pressure for money and a consequent stringent market. Business paper is offering more freely, though the supply is only limited. Rates are not materially changed but firm.

Gold is quiet but stronger. Sales opened at 117⅜ and closed at 117⅝, an advance of ⅜.

Government bonds are also dull and weaker.

The stock market was not very active but steady. In State loans there were sales of the war coupon 6s, at 103. City 6s were moderately active, with sales of the new bonds at 101½.

Sales of Reading Railroad at 48@48·31, b. o. North Pennsylvania at 40½, and Lehigh Valley at 57⅝; Pennsylvania was quiet but steady; sales at 58⅝. 37¼ was bid for Catawissa preferred and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 33¾, with 17⅛ bid for Schuylkill preferred. The rest of the list was quiet but steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 City 6s, New	101⅛	58 sh Penna R..bs	58⅛
$11500 do.....bs	101½	400 do...trf.bs	58¾
$2000 Pa R Con m bs		200 sh Read R.....	48
Cp..	95¾	200 do...bs.30	48
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92¼	100 do.....c.	48
$4000 Pa 6s W L...103		200 do...bs.b60	48·31
$300 C & A m 6s, '89		900 do...bs.b60.	48¾
10ts....	96	25 do.....	48½
$200 Sch N 6s, 82..	72	100 do.....b3.	48
$1500 Leh 6s, '97....	89¾	100 do...bs.2d.	48
$4000 Leh Con L....	78½	2 sh Leh V R.....	57½
30 sh N Pa R.....	40½	100 sh Leh N St.....	33½

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	117⅛	11·09 A. M.	117⅜
10·10 "	117⅜	11·10 "	117⅜
10·15 "	117⅜	11·15 "	117⅜
10·16 "	117⅜	12·20 P.M.	117⅜

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112½; do. 1864, 111@111½; do. Nov. 1865, 111@111⅜; do. do., July, 109⅞@110⅛; do. do., 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅞@110⅝; 10-40s, 108@108¼; Pacifics, 111⅞@112⅛. Gold, 117¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1862, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1864, 111@111½; do. 1865, 111⅛@111¼; do. 1865, new, 110¼@110½; do. 1867, do. 110⅝@110⅞; do. 1868, do. 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@113; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 117⅛@117⅜; Silver, 111@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 855@870; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 755@770.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Arrived out, steamship Ville de Paris, from New York.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Arrived, steamships Denmark, from Liverpool, and More Castle, fm Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 17

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....73 | 11 A. M.....81 | 2 P. M.....85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Nor. bark Gannemede, Neilson, Copenhagen, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Millville, Renear, from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Steamer Guiding Star, McDonough, from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.

Br. schr Sybil, Almeida, 32 days from Rosario, in ballast to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr M. Vassa, Kelley, from New Bedford, with mdse.

Schr H. Blackman, Jones, fm Warren, R. I., with mdse. to White & Co.

Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr F. R. Laird, Ireland, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Dolphin, Rose, from Leechville, N. C., with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr James M. Malloy, Russell, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr William Tice, Tice, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Raven's Wing, York, from Boston.

Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.

Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, from Richmond, Va.

Schr L. & A. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.

Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, from New York.

Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.

Schr William Walton, Hunter, from Boston.

Schr Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.

Schr Julia Nelson, Cavalier, from Wareham.

Schr D. Davidson, Smith, from Boston, with mdse.

BELOW.

Off the Lightship, brigs Ida, from Porto Rico, and Samuel Welsh, from Boston. Off Bombay Hook, schrs Jas. Satterthwaite, fm Boston, and Nellie Star.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 17.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

J. Dubois, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Verona, with coal, for Chester.
Wm. E. McLaughlin, with coal, for Delaware City.
Minnie, with coal, for Darby creek.

MEMORANDA.

Ship City of Hamilton, Phillips, hence for Dantzic, was spoken July 25, lat. 50, long. 31.

Br. steamers China, Macauley, for Liverpool via Queenstown; Idaho, Price, for Liverpool; and Virginia, Andrews, for Havre, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark Desiah, from Boston for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst., off Nantucket.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
825 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CROQUET.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1 00; by mail, $1·15.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 50 cents.
J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
The latest Novelties for the season.
Call and examine samples. Prices reasonable.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

THIRD EDITION

The Victorious Prussians!

The French Demoralized

A Disastrous Retreat!

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

The Reduction of the Debt.

Etc.. Etc.. Etc.. Etc.. Etc.

The Prussian Advance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The *Telegram* has received the following special despatch:—

LONDON, Aug. 17.—This morning the advance of the Prussians continues almost without serious interruption.

A Coup de Grace.

At Metz the French army received a *coup de grace*, and has since fallen back upon Verdun in a demoralized and shattered condition.

The Disastrous Retreat.

The retreat has been most disastrous. Even individual soldiers were rendered desperate by the agony of the situation, and denounce in unmeasured terms the incompetency of their generals.

The Emperor

is believed to be the actual commander of the army.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—The steamer St. David has arrived out.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 17—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and 91¾ for account. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 109½; Atlantic and Great Western, 22½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—1·30 P. M.—Cotton tends upward. The sales are estimated at 18,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d.; winter, 9s. 10d.@10s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

The United States Steamer Shenandoah.

Commander Wells, which was put in commission at Boston on Monday, will reinforce the fleet in European waters.

Important Army Order.

The War Department to-day issued an order quoting paragraph 936 of the revised regulations for the army of 1863, as follows:—

"If any disbursing officer shall bet at cards, or any game of hazard, his commanding officer shall suspend his functions and require him to turn over all the public funds in his keeping, and shall immediately report the case to the proper bureau of the War Department."

The order adds:—"In every case where an officer intrusted with the care or disbursement of public funds shall violate this regulation, he will be brought to trial before a general court-martial by the department commander, and will not be assigned to duty or again put in possession of public funds subsequent to his trial," without the approval of the Secretary of War.

Cabinet Changes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Rumors of Cabinet changes are again afloat here, and are to the effect that Secretary Fish is to retire, and also that Secretary Cox, of the Department of the Interior, is to go to Berlin, vice Bancroft, to be recalled. Of course these rumors lack confirmation, but there appears to be an understanding in official circles that changes of some character will be made within the next month or two.

Reduction of the Debt.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter stating that the aggregate reduction of the interest-bearing portion of the public debt from March 1, 1869, to August 1, 1870, was $147,257,245 29. The letter says that by a comparison of the debt statements of March 1, 1869, and July, 1870, the bonded debt bearing interest in coin might appear to have increased, because up to that time bonds purchased and held by the department had not been deducted from the outstanding debt, but were called funds on hand and deducted from the sum total of the debt. In the August statement these bonds do not appear in the account of bonds outstanding, having been cancelled and destroyed.

Indian Affairs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The agent for the Pueble Indians, of New Mexico, writes to the Indian Bureau that they are quiet and generally engaged in the cultivation of their lands. The agent at Fort Craig, New Mexico, July 31, says he has not heard of the commission of any depredations during that month by the Indians, who are yet on the war path. The agent at the Kansas agency says during the entire month the Indians have been quite destitute of provisions of all kinds.

In consequence of this they have become very restless, and therefore it was impracticable to keep them on the reservations. Two companies of them paid visits to the Osages to trade for or beg ponies, but had very poor success, as the Osages were not at home. Another company went on a visit to the Iowa Indians, and returned with twenty-three ponies and colts. These and some of their former stock they have traded for provisions. The wagons purchased have been a help to them in procuring subsistance, cutting and hauling wood to the town and on railroad.

FROM NEW YORK.

Honors to Farragut.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Mayor has ordered the municipal flags to be displayed at half-mast to-day and bells to be tolled for half an hour, in respect to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut. The Custom House will be closed at noon for the same reason.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Gold, 117⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110¼; 10-40s, 108¼. Virginia sixes, new, 61; Missouri sixes, 90¾; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 96; Adams Express, 68; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Cotton dull; sales 400 bales; prices unchanged. Flour steady; sales 8000 barrels. Wheat quiet; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·18@1·23; winter red at $1·40@1·42. Corn steady; sales 3000 bushels new mixed Western at 86@88c. Oats steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Whisky steady at 97c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Cotton unchanged. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer for choice amber; other grades dull; amber, $1 50@1·60; good to prime red, $1·30@1·45; common, $1·25@1·20; white, $1·40@1·65; Western, $1·40@1·45. Corn—White, $1@1·10; yellow, $1@1·05. Oats, 45@48c. Rye, 78@85c. Mess Pork quiet at $30·75@31. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17¼@18c.; clear do., 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Hams, 26c. Lard dull at 17@17½c. Whisky unchanged.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	38
Con. Stock.....	95⅜	Western Union Tele	34½
do. scrip.....	91½	Toledo & Wabash R.	52
N. Y. & Erie Rail....	22⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	60⅞
Ph. and Read. R.....	95⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	77½
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	92⅜	Adams Express ex-d.	68
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex-d.	106⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co....	13⅛
Chi. and N. W. com..	82	United States.....	44
Chi. and N. W. pref..	85¾	Tennessee 6s new...	61½
Chi. and R. I. R.....	113⅞	Gold.....	117⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94¾	Market dull.	

THE CAPE MAY FIRE.

Strange Case of Incendiarism—An Ex-Washingtonian Implicated.

The Cape May *Wave* of Monday says the fire discovered in the provision store of Wilson & Co. on Saturday morning proved to be the work of an incendiary. Wilson was subsequently arrested on a charge of having set fire to the building himself. The case had a hearing the same morning before the Mayor and Alderman, who bound him over in the sum of $5000 to appear at the September term of court. It is stated that the accused man, Thomas R. Wilson, formerly kept a store in this city, and afterwards had a store under the Union Club House in Baltimore. The Cape May correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* writes:—

Mr. Wilson occupied a provision shop on Washington street, east of Ocean street, and not far from the Columbia House, which he had taken for the season, and where he was pursuing his usual business. Like all buildings at Cape May, it was of frame, and, in itself, not very valuable. It was proved that the framework of the building, where the fire had taken hold, had been saturated in spots with inflammable oil, and an oil can containing kerosene was found close by the spot. Fortunately the fire was extinguished in a few moments. Mr. Wilson during the whole of it had been lying on a cot on the ground floor, near a window, in a state of apparent semi-stupefaction, as if he had been drugged or heavily drinking. It was almost impossible to arouse him, notwithstanding the racket and noise, and after he arose and left the premises, he went over to the Washington House, across the way, and lay down there again in the porch. His two boys, Henry Scholt and Patrick McCuen, were sleeping at the time of the fire in the third story. If the fire had got well under way they would have been stifled, unless they could have saved themselves by jumping from the windows. On Saturday morning Mr. Wilson was arrested, and a number of witnesses were examined before Mayor Miller. The most important evidence was that of Moses Frisby, a colored man, who testified that he saw Mr. Wilson between one and two o'clock walk around the ground floor of the building with a lantern, then go up stairs, and then come down again and lie down on his coat. About two minutes afterwards he saw a light, and remarked that "either that man is going to have an illumination, or there is a fire;" and in another minute he heard the cry of "fire." Wilson's own story is that he knows nothing of the circumstances; that he was stupefied until the next morning, when he found his pockets cut and his pocket-book gone, which contained $600 or $700. He was himself quite uncertain as to the amount. His stock was insured for $800 in the Franklin Firemen's Insurance Company. At the time of the fire it was not worth over $30, consisting principally of watermelons, but then a man may have a shopful of provisions in the morning, and have little left of a perishable nature at night. It is almost impossible to conceive that a man of intelligence should have undertaken such a thing when he had so little to gain, and run so great a risk of being found out. Much sympathy is expressed for the family of the prisoner, his wife and children being here for the summer.

DAN. GARDNER IN GRIEF.

A Sheriff in the Show Business.

Sheriff Myers, of this county, received authority from parties in Philadelphia to levy upon the circus department of Gardner & Forepaugh's "Model Circus and Monster Menagerie," which was announced to exhibit in this city this afternoon and evening. Accordingly, yesterday he despatched Deputy Sheriff Hess to Reamstown, where it then was, and where the execution was served. The deputy at once took charge of the concern and accompanied it to this city. The execution is against Dan Gardner and John Forepaugh, and amounts to about $14,000. Inasmuch as the show was advertised for this city, Sheriff Myers did not feel disposed to "be rough" on the parties, but allowed them to fill their bill for this afternoon and evening, and at the close of the performance will take charge of all the horses and appurtenances belonging to the concern, when an inventory will be taken, the stock advertised and then sold at sheriff's sale, unless an arrangement is effected in the meantime. It is proper to state that the collection of animals, or the menagerie department, is not subject to the execution, as it belongs to other parties. The Deputy Sheriff accompanied the caravan in its march through the streets this morning and attracted considerable attention. It is probably the first time in the history of the sheriffs of Lancaster county that one has been called upon to run a show on so extensive a scale.—*Lancaster Express, last evening.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Counterfeiters.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning the Court was engaged with the trial of two cases, in which the charge was that of passing counterfeit money. The first was that in which Charles Frederick was the accused, and though the evidence was direct in proving that in January he passed a counterfeit one dollar note at a tavern in Beaver Valley, Columbia county, yet he had to be acquitted by the directions of the Court, because Columbia county is in the Western district, and therefore the offense was not cognizable here. He will, however, be retained in custody, and be sent to Pittsburg for trial.

The next case was that of Henry Ream, charged with dealing in counterfeit money "a la" the boodle game. The defendant was tried in the Quarter Sessions a few days since upon the charge of highway robbery in the perpetration of this very game, and was acquitted. The evidence was to the effect that he and another man, who is also under indictment, arranged to have a meeting with one Jacob Zoll, a butcher, for the purpose of selling him blank paper under the guise of counterfeit money; and at this meeting Ream showed Zoll some excellent counterfeits of bank notes, made, he said, from plates obtained from the Treasury, and offered to sell him $100 for $45 good money. Zoll, however, could not buy then, but upon meeting him later in the evening told him he had only $40 then, and therefore could not make the purchase. Ream then snatched the money out of his hand, tripped him to the ground, and ran away. The policeman who arrested Ream said the latter told him he had been indulging in the boodle game. The case is yet on trial.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	101¾	5 sh Penna R..bs	58¾
$8600 do .....bs	101⅝	10 do.....	58¾
$5000